MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME XII　　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, MARCH 20TH, 1920　　NUMBER 3

MILLARD'S REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Manager — HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking
DON. D. PATTERSON, Financial Editor and Business Manager — PETER S. JOWE, Representative in Hankow
HIN WONG, Representative in South China, Canton

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs 101
What China Thinks of the Consortium 106
Special Articles
China Proposes Abolition of "Likin" or Inland Transit Dues ..... Hollington K. Tong 106
The American Eagle Has Few Permanent Homes in China! ..... Upton Close 114
Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance, and Commerce of China ... C. F. Remer and H. F. MacNair 120
News from North China 122
News from Central China 123
News from South China ..... H. W. 128
Who's Who in China 130
News Summary of the Week 131
Men and Events 132
The Children's Refuge 135
Lord Grey Approves U. S. Treaty Course 137
Finance and Commerce
Getting Ready for the Siberian Trade Revival ..... D. I. Rothenstern 140
New Books and Publications
1920 Shanghai City Directory ..... M. C. P. 149
The United States Court for China 150

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

A LARGE number of banks and financial institutions in various parts of America, upon the recommendation of the State Department at Washington, have joined together in the formation of a financial group for the purpose of extending financial assistance to China. The American financial group has been merged into an international consortium composed of British, French and Japanese financiers and it is proposed that this consortium extend funds to China for purposes of reconstruction and development. Representatives of the American group are now in the Orient for the purpose of investigating the situation. They arrived in Japan early in the present month and after a series of conferences with Japanese bankers and officials are expected to come to China where they will hold similar conferences. The commission is headed by Mr. Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan and Company, America's leading and best known financial house. Other members of the party are Messrs. Martin Egan, well known in the journalistic field in the Orient, Jeremiah Smith member of a leading law firm of Boston, Richard Wood Randolph, a railway engineer who has had much experience in China, J. Ross Tilford, secretary of the American group, who came to China three years ago with Mr. J. J. Abbott of the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago, Jesse Lynch Williams, the playwright, and Dr. John A. McCreery, a physician. In an interview given out on the day of his arrival in Japan, Mr. Lamont said: "One of the objects of my journey is to discuss with the bankers of Japan plans for making more effective the idea of Japan, Great Britain, France and the United States working together to assist China in the development of certain of her public enterprises."

SINCE the matter of foreign loans in some form or other has been a "live" subject in

China for a number of years it is now possible to summarize with a considerable degree of accuracy the sentiment of the Chinese people, or at least that minority of the Chinese people who are able to read and think at all on the subject. This sentiment or public opinion resolves itself into four general groups:

1—*The Military or Anfu Group.* This group is largely composed of China's military party and is considered to be generally "pro-Japanese." It is the group that is in control of China's government at Peking and that has been kept in power by Japanese influence and Japanese loans and secret Sino-Japanese treaties for the last four or five years. In this group are many military governors and officials who are just as loyal to China and China's best interests as any other Chinese citizen. There are also in this group many influential Chinese who sincerely believe that the future of this country depends upon Sino-Japanese cooperation against the rest of the world. This doctrine of "Pan-Asianism" has been carefully propagated in China by Japan, was the foundation for the Japanese contention for "racial equality" at the Peace Conference, and in the background is a genuine belief that the Orient will never get a square deal in the council of nations until it can force the issue with military and economic power. The interests represented in this group want to borrow money, in fact, must borrow money to perpetuate themselves. Before they will consent to restrictions, they will intrigue with the Japanese against the consortium, against America, or against any other interest that would oppose Chinese-Japanese militarism.

2—*The Consortium Group*: This group includes many of the returned students of the more conservative class. It also includes most Chinese merchants especially in the treaty ports who have seen the benefits for China and for themselves in intelligent foreign leadership and cooperation. It also includes many officials who feel that intelligent foreign leadership and control is the only thing that will hold China together and enable the country to develop into an independent country. Also in this group are many leading politicians who are without military support and who feel that only a consortium backed by the Powers will have sufficient force to save China from its own military menace that is backed and abetted by Japan. These persons also believe that a consortium largely led and influenced by America will tend to eliminate the old "sphere of influence" doctrine which is still a very live issue in China in spite of protestations to the contrary in many influential quarters. This group naturally includes the most intelligent classes of the Chinese and they will support the consortium providing they feel that it will give China a square deal and that a serious and intelligent attempt will be made to train the Chinese in executive management so they can run their own industries and governmental departments. They also want the consortium so organized that they will be able to see a definite time in the future when the foreign control, no matter how light it is, is ended.

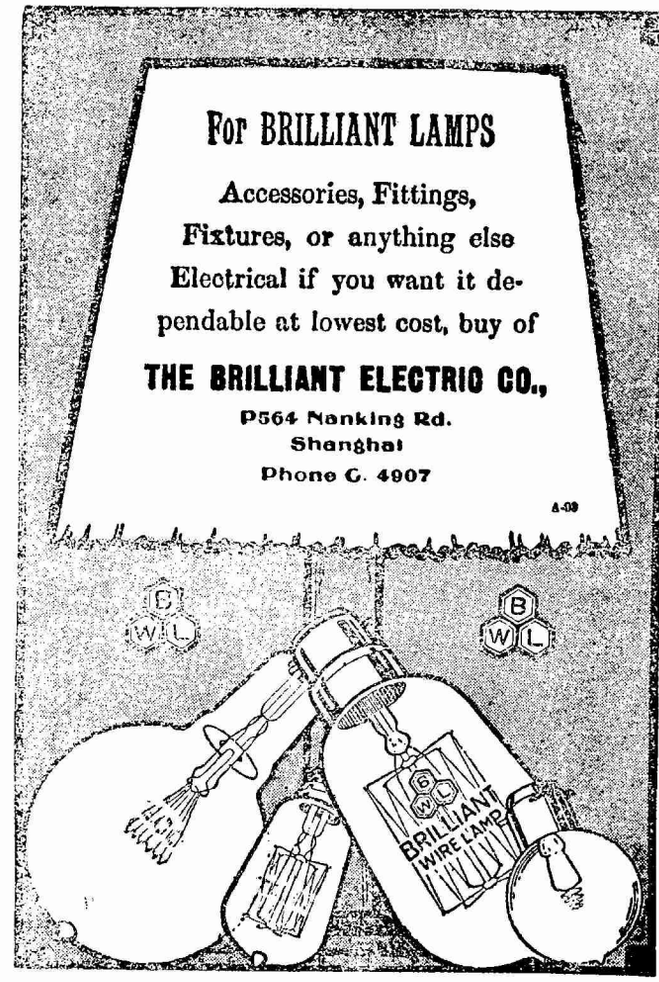
3—*The No Loan Group:* This group includes many of the younger Chinese who have been especially active in opposing the Japanese and in promoting the boycott. It also includes the more radical elements in the country who believe that China should work out her own salvation without outside interference. Strictly speaking these are the "revolutionaries" who feel that militarism can not be killed in China without a real revolution that would turn the country upside down. Most of these elements do not think there is much difference in domination by a group or domination by one nation. They feel that the revolution in China has not been completed and will not be completed until there is a general uprooting of the old entrenched interests that are at heart the same as under the Manchu regime. They have not been convinced of the reported change of heart of the leading Western nations and feel that the consortium is but a new means for doing the old things on a larger scale and in a new way. This group would starve Peking and the militarists until there is a general collapse and out of the chaos they believe that a new China with a real sense of democracy would therefrom arise. In this group naturally would also be found for other reasons, certain conservative elements who want no intercourse with outside nations and whose chief desire is to be "let alone."

4—*The Pro-American Group*: This group naturally includes many from the three preceding groups. It includes most of the American returned students who have come in contact with American institutions and ideals. It includes that great mass of the Chinese people who have come in contact with American missionary enterprise in China; who believe that America has no designs upon Chinese territory; who are familiar with Amerian administration of the Philippines and of American policy in Cuba and other quarters of the world. They believe that American traditional friendship for China is more than empty words and sentiment and that the American people will never stand for the Shantung deal or any other deals of a similar character. On the other hand this group includes many that while entertaining the friendliest feelings toward America, do not place a great deal of confidence in the ability of America to carry out her announced policies. They look upon America as a friend benevolent adviser but they do not believe that America would go to the extent of an actual break with another poewer in order to save China. They know that while generally friendly, American diplomacy has committed many blunders in the name of friendship for China and that in many cases American intervention has aggravated the thing it attempted to help. They also have a deeproted fear that America may be used by other nations more skilled in diplomacy to "sugar-coat" their modern aggression. This group would like to see America "go it alone" in China They would like to see American investments come into China under a strong and continuing American policy that would help China to develop with at the same time exercising a restraining influence upon any other nations that still adhere to the old ideas of territorial aggression.

SO thus we have, at least to the writer's satisfaction, a concrete summary of what is taking place in the minds of the Chinese people who are able to think intelligently on China and her relations with the outside world. It generally has been estimated that not more than ten

percent of China's population is literate, or in other words able to read their own language. This doesn't mean, however, that the other ninety percent do not think. To be able to read in China is a herculean task that requires about three times the number of years as is required in Western nations where the languages are simpler. The Chinese have marvelous methods for spreading information and the knowledge of the intellectual classes quickly filters down to the very bottom. The anti-Japanese feeling and the boycott in Szechuen Province, many hundreds of miles in the interior from the seacoast, is said to be stronger than in some of the coastal provinces where Japanese aggressions may be seen and felt. A prominent foreign investigator who has worked in practically every nation on the face of the globe, after a few days in the interior away from all touches of foreign influence did not find a single man, woman or child that did not know about the Shantung deal or that didn't consider Japan as the enemy of China. And this in spite of the fact that Japan probably has spent more money in propaganda in China in the last twenty years than all other outside nations combined—yes, farther, in spite of the fact that the Japanese, a kindred race, know more about China and have a better understanding of China than any other foreign nationals.

SO this is the proposition the consortium is up against in China—the New Financial Consortium—that was formed largely at the suggestion of the American State Department. Great Britain and France have agreed in the main to America's proposal although both in the past have been involved in enterprises in China that are similar to the present activities of Japan. The Japanese maintain that America was not involved in China for the simple reason that America had too much to do at home in conquering our own continent. Japan while at first nominally agreeing to America's proposal regarding the consortium, is now raising objections, first for the elimination of Manchuria and Mongolia from the scope of the financial group, and later asking that Shantung and Fukien provinces be excluded. Japan does not want the consortium except on her own terms and her militarists and imperialists will strive to kill it one way or another if they feel that it might lead to the development of an independent China, the one thing that Japan fears more than anything else. Rather than a consortium, Japan desires Japanese-American cooperation in China, a cooperation that would extend unlimited American money to Japan for the development of Japan's plans upon the Asiatic continent. They hold out the promise of great contracts for machinery, railroad equipment and so on, in addition to the liberal interest on the American loans. But they do not make any prophesies as to what will happen to America and the rest of the world after China has been developed under the benevolent leadership of Japan, with Japanese control of railroads, mines, shipping, iron—foundries, arsenals, and armies.



MODERN efficient imperialistic Japan is the product of Western learning and materialistic ideas, as applied to a nation that had carefully excluded itself from all foreign intercourse. China is largely a glaring example of what a number of imperialistically inclined nations can produce upon a defenseless territory. The pressure of civilization is a terrible thing. The pressure of civilization upon a people who are not prepared for it is the most terrible thing in the world. The new world that is supposed to have emerged from the great war is supposed to have been born with new ideals regarding the rights of the so-called backward peoples. These same peoples are still skeptical regarding the altruism. It is not our present province to go into the details of the new American Consortium Idea and outline what it should do for China, or to tell how the New Idea may be applied. It should be able to put new strength into China and the Chinese government. It should unify the country and eliminate the baneful spheres of influence. Nations working together should

MADE IN U. S. A.
TRADE Gillette MARK
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

GILLETTE *No Stropping—No Honing* has brought a new sense of shaving comfort to millions of men the world over—and a keen appreciation of the value of time saved.

DODGE AND SEYMOUR (CHINA) LTD.

SOLE AGENTS

be able to accomplish more for China and for themselves than in working separately and against each other. It should enable China to develop a strong centralized government not built upon military power, but upon the intelligent support of the Chinese people. It should enable the Chinese government to modernize its finances and taxation methods so that the central government will be amply financed and at the same time give the provinces a square deal. It should enable the Chinese government to create a coufidence that would lead to a stabilized currency. It should create such a confidence in China abroad that the financial control could be light instead of heavy, for in international finance it is much the same as in business—the greater the risk the greater the profit. It should create in China something that the West has now largely obtained, honesty on the part of its public officials. It should enable China to develop a system of public education that would accomplish something approximating what America has accomplished in the Philippine Islands. It should make possible the development of railways and other means of modern transportation. And lastly, it should enable China to develop a democracy in the Orient that would be a stabilizing power for the future peace of the world. The alternatives to these things are a weak China that will continue as a danger spot, or a militaristic China that would be still more dangerous.

THE First Annual Report of the Anti-Narcotic Society in Tientsin, which has just been issued, contains much valuable and interesting information and bespeaks the great and continuous activities of the society's directors, most of whom are Chinese. At the beginning, the society had only a small committee of three persons, while at present it has more than 500 members including scores of persons who are prominent in Tientsin and who are occupying positions of great importance. A little more than a year ago the society was formed. Mr. George Woodhead, the editor of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, was mainly responsible for its existence. The realization of the danger to China of the threatened revival of the nearly extinct opium traffic and the frequent discoveries of opium shops under the patronage and protection of Japanese prompted Mr. Woodhead to publish in his paper a daily "Morphia Black List." "Within a short time, the 'Black List' in both the English and Chinese edition of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, growing at an astonishing rate," said Mr. Y. S. Djang, secretary of the society, "caught the thorough attention of the public, the majority of whom were up to then unaware of the extent of the 'drug' trade, and thus succeeded in awakening the people to the existence of the great danger." The other two factors accountable for the organization of the Tientsin Anti-Narcotic Society, which has been rendering so valuable a public service to the province of Chihli, were the visit of Mr. Thwing, the well-known anti-opium agitator, in Tientsin, about the same time, and the donation of a small sum of money by a friend to be used in securing more information for the "Black List." After several meetings in which prominent residents of Tientsin participated, the society began its career on February 1, 1919. Among the provincial branches of the International Anti-Opium Association which have copied the constitution of the Tientsin Society or have adopted similar constitutions are those in Shantung, Shansi, Honan and Kirin. The annual report of the Tientsin society shows that through its instrumentality, a total of three hundred and seventy violators of the opium and drug laws have been brought to the attention of the provincial authorities and that in Tientsin alone, forty cases have been discovered in one year. This is by no means a bad record in view of the fact that many of these law breakers were under Japanese patronage and protection. It is also found that "the Japanese traders in morphine and allied drugs," according to the annual report, "are most prevalent along the Peking-Mukden Line, while in other districts reports show either that no Japanese can be found or that Japanese traders in drugs are not resident in the interior districts." The following

table is compiled from reports made by the branch societies:

Tangshan (township)	8 Japanese firms involving Japanese traders.	24
Linyu (Shanhaikwan)	20 Japanese firms	
Luanhsien	4 Japanese firms involving Japanese traders.	5
Funinghsien	1 Japanese firm involving Japanese traders.	3
Fungyuenhsien	2 Japanese firm involving Japanese traders.	2
Changli	8 Japanese firms involving Japanese traders.	21
	43	55

Of the above list, the Japanese merchants in Fungyuenhsien have left the district at the suggestion of the branch society there." Other interesting items in the annual report relate to the attempt of a police officer to take seized opium unto himself; the raid of the hospital of Dr. Yin Ping Tu, a practitioner of western medicine; the arrest of Japanese drug merchants; lack of interest in the anti-narcotic work on the part of most magistrates and the enlargement of the detective department.

THE injury of one of the members of the faculty of the Shanghai American School in a senseless motor-car accident brings to our attention a fact that hardly needs special emphasis in Shanghai. That is the plain need for better traffic regulations, or to be more specific, more motor-car regulation in the International Settlement. One policy of which the ordinary resident sees continuous evidence is that of street widening. The Municipal Council has been charged with many faults and with numerous delinquencies, but no one, to our knowledge, has ever maintained that it does not proceed with commendable persistence and with results that are appreciated, upon its task of widening the narrow streets of the city and making its roads straight, though they be as sinuous, snake-like, serpentine, as Bubbling Well Road itself. But, we propound, the question in all seriousness, what is the reason for widening and straightening roads? Is it not to make traffic easier, more convenient, safer, for those who use them? The Council defeats its own ends when it turns the mastery of these roads, much improved by the payment of thousands of dollars of the tax-payers' money, over to a succession of riotous motor-cars driven by wild and care-free drivers. What does it profit a city to make its roads wide and straight, if at the same time, citizens who walk or ride in the lowly ricksha do so at the risk of life and limb, proceeding from corner to corner in imminent danger of being bumped, as the saying goes, into the middle of next week. The world is tired of the critic who has no remedy at hand. We are told that it is our duty to do all things constructively. Let us

The Commercial & Industrial Bank of China

(THE CHINESE-AMERICAN BANK)

中華懋業銀行

Authorized and fully subscribed Capital U.S. $10,000,000.—

Capital paid-up U.S. $ 5,000,000.—

(Incorporated under a Special Charter of the Chinese Government dated April 12, 1919.)

HEAD OFFICE

198 Hsi Ho Yen, Peking

President Hon. Chien Nen-Shun

American Vice-President James A. Thomas

Chinese Vice-President Hsu Un-Yuen

The Commercial and Industrial Bank of China is a financial institution founded by American and Chinese capitalists with a view to offering to the mercantile and industrial community and the general public a reliable and up-to-date banking service.

The Bank's sphere of action in the matters of banking and finance is practically unlimited. It transacts every description of general banking business, receives money on deposit at call and short notices at current rates, and for longer periods on specially agreed terms; issues drafts and makes telegraphic transfer; buys and sells foreign exchange; issues commercial and circular letters of credit; collects bills, checks and other documents; effects purchases and sales of stocks and shares; undertakes the duties of trustee and executor, and of custodian of securities and valuables; discounts approved mercantile bills; grants loans on negotiable securities; negotiates and underwrites industrial loans of all kinds.

Closely associated with a number of the leading financial institutions in the United States and their ramifications throughout America, and Europe and elsewhere, and with their vast resources at its disposal, the Bank is eminently equipped for all banking and financial operations.

Branch offices of the Bank are being opened in all chief centres of China; in the meantime ample arrangements have been made with reliable correspondents throughout the country.

The Bank is endowed by the Chinese government with the right of note-issue, and its note reserve is maintained at par.

Announcement of the opening dates of the branches in Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, and Canton will appear soon.

12-107

proceed to the constructve side of the matter. Why is it not possible to adopt the convenient rule of most cities throughout the world, that motor-cars are not to pass a tram that has stopped to allow passengers to get on and off? This will slow down the motor-cars in just those parts of the city where it is most important that they go slowly, and it will afford the user of the trams an opportunity to make his way to and from the tram, an opportunity which would be welcome even to those more sophisticated than the terror-stricken Chinese farmer. It would, above all things else, put an end to that fruitful source of accidents, dodging around the end of a motionless tram. It may be that this rule could be relaxed where there are safety-islands in the streets, and it may be that the number of stops which the trams make, on Nanking Road, for instance, could be cut down. This solution ought to meet the demands of the man who wants to get the best service from his motor-car that is consistent with the safety of others. The man who wants more deserves no consideration and little mercy. Is it not altogether reasonable, and sensible, and expedient, and decent, to refuse to allow a motor-car to go charging past a tram that has stopped? Is it not giving the user of trams, and incidentally the corporation that owns the trams, simple justice? Is it not making such use of the streets as is to the best interest and the safety of all who use them? Is it not following the policy of every large city in the United States, England, and France? Why can it not be done in Shanghai?

Thirty Two Banks in the American Group

A RECENT copy of the *New York Sun* just to hand contains a list of the American banks and financial institutions that are participating in the American Group that is now negotiating with China for the Consortium loan in company with similar groups from Great Britain, France and Japan. The article referred to is as follows:

"For the first time in the history of loans to the Far East, a man active in the formation of the international groups to make loans to China will go to Japan and China to clear up misunderstandings in intimate conversation. The man selected for the duty of ascertaining whether or not the Japanese group will enter into working partnership with the groups of the United States, Great Britain and France by withdrawing certain obstructive reservations is Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co. Accompanied by Jeremiah Smith of Boston, as counsel, and Martin Egan as aide or assistant, he will leave New York on Thursday and sail from Vancouver on February 19 for the Far East, conversing with Japanese bankers, and then go to China for a survey of financial, industrial, commercial, economic and political conditions.

"In the meantime negotiations regarding the flotation of a so-called emergency loan of £5,000,000 (about $20,000,000) are progressing and that loan is expected to be floated long before Mr. Lamont returns from the Far East, the schedule calling for his arrival in New York on or about June 1. Although the Morgan partner will have no diplomatic standing and in no way be an emissary of the United States government, he will start for Japan and China with the full approval and cooperation of the State Department."

The institutions represented are as follows: J.P. Morgan & Company, Kuhn, Loeb & Company, First National Bank of New York, National City Bank, Guaranty Trust Company, Chase National Bank, National Bank of Commerce in New York, Bankers Trust Company, Central-Union Trust Company, Equitable Trust Company of New York, Harris, Forbes & Company, Brown Bros. & Company, Halsey, Stuart & Company, Lee, Higginson & Company, Kidder, Peabody & Company, First National Bank of Boston, National Shawmut Bank, Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, First Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, Illinois Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, Northern Trust Company, Chicago, Commercial Trust Company of Philadelphia, Girard Trust Company, Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Mellon National Bank, St. Louis Union Trust Company, Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, Mississippi Valley Trust Company, Anglo and London-Paris National Bank of California, Wells-Fargo-Nevada National Bank, Whitney Central National Bank.

China Proposes Abolition of "Likin" or Inland Transit Dues

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG.

LIKIN or inland transit taxation has been a serious hindrance to Chinese as well as foreign trade for the last half century, and its days are now numbered. Two months ago, Sir John Jordan, the retiring British Minister at Peking, wrote to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs pressing for its abolition. The ball has since been set rolling in the direction he indicated. Prime Minister Chin Yun-peng, assisted by Pan Fu, Vice-Minister of Finance, is pushing the matter ahead. Although the last chapter of *likin* history cannot yet be written, yet a real beginning has been made toward the elimination

WAH CHANG TRADING CORP.

W C C

Telephic Address 7006

Head Office:-49th Floor Woolworth Bldg. N. Y.
Shanghai Office:-9 Ningpo Road
Cable Address: "WAHCHANG"

W C C

CODE: BENTLEY WESTERN UNION 5th EDITION.

Sole Agents for

Wah Chang Mining & Smelting Co.
Woonsocket Mach. & Press Co.
Fales & Jenks Mach. Co.
Niles-Bement-Pond & Co.
Pratt-Whitney Co.
Vulcan Iron Works.
Van Vlaanderan Mach. Co.
Narragansett Belting Co.
Nash Motors Co.
Scovill Manufacturing Co.
Casey-Hedges Co.
Philadelphia Textile Mach. Co.
B. F. Drakenfeld Co.
Providence Mill Supply Co.
Parks & Woolson Mach. Co.
Klaudar-Welden Dyeing Mach. Co.
Rodney Hunt Mach. Co.
Rockford Milling Mach. Co.
Hindee Manufacturing Co.

Importers of

Bleaching & Dyeing Machinery:—
For Cotton, Woolen, Worsted and Silk Goods, Yarns and Raw Materials
Textile Mill Supplies:—
Beltings, Card Clothing, Cans, Bobbins, Shuttes, Trucks, etc.
Machine Shop Equipment:—
Lathes, Planers, Boring, Milling, Drilling Machines, Special Machines, and Machine Tools
Railway Equipments:—
Locomotives, rails, cars, etc.
Automobiles and Motor Cycles:—
Passenger Cars, Motor buses, Trucks, etc.
Power Plant Equipments:—
Boilers, Engines, Turbines, etc
Metals and Metalwares:—
Nickel, Silver, Brass, Copper, Iron, and Steel rods, reinforcing steels, construction steels, boiler plates, hardwares, etc.
Chemicals:—
Dyestuffs, Drugs, etc.
Knitting Machinery:—
Hosiery and Underwear Mach.
Machinerys:—
Cigarette making mach., paper mill, flour mill, sugar mill machinery, drying mach., chemical mach., match making mach.
General Merchandise.
Cotton Spinning Machinery
Cotton Spinning Machinery
Cotton Weaving Machinery
Cotton Goods Finishing Machinery
Woolen and Worsted Machinery
Woolen and Worsted Spinning Machinery
Woolen and Worsted Weaving Machinery
Woolen & Worsted goods Finishing Machinery
Silk Throwing Machinery
Silk throwing machinery
Silk Weaving machinery
Silk Finishing machinery

Exporters of

Hair, Bristles & Hairnets
Human & Horse Hair, Wool, Camel Hair, and Hairnets
Raw Cotton
Egg Products
Egg Albumen, Yolk and Powder.
Tea of all kinds
Silk goods and Raw Silks
Miscellaneous:—
Camphor, Gall nuts, Rice, Straw Braids, Hides & Skins.
General Merchandise
Metals & Ores
W. C. C. Brand Antimony
Crude Antimony
Antimony Oxide
Antimony Ore
Wolframite Ore
Tin Chinese No. 1
Tungsten
Oils and Fats
China Wood Oil, Peanut Oil, Soya Bean Oil, Cotton Seed Oil, Pepper-mint oil, Animal Tallow, Vegetable oil.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

The National Commercial Bank, Limited.

Established 1907

PAID UP CAPITAL. . . . $1,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND 391,347.41

Head Office - Shanghai

Peking and Kiangse Roads

Telephones: Manager's Office-Central 2650
General Office-Central 2613 & 2614

BRANCHES

Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the princial cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

SHEN CHU HSU Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

The Ault & Wiborg Shanghai Co.

Manufacturers of:

Letter Press Inks
Litho Inks
Offset Inks
Litho Supplies
Bronze Powders
Carbon Papers
Typewriter Ribbons
Aniline Dyes
Dry Colors

Agents for:

Carbon Blacks
Miehle Presses
Scott Offset Presses
Scott News Presses
Scott Litho Presses
U.P.M. Bronzing Machines
Seybold Paper Cutters
Seybold Embossers
John Thompson Press Co.

37 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Hongkong Branch,

19 Ice House St.

12-110

of that abominable firm of taxation, which in a large measure has prevented the development of Chinese commerce and industry.

Originally imposed to defray the expenses for the suppression of the Mohammedan and T'aiping rebellions, *likin* was first levied in 1853 upon goods while in transit from one province to another or from one district to another in the same province, and was extended to the whole country in 1861. Its stations or barriers are found at all large towns, and along the main water and land routes of commerce, some times at intervals of 20 miles or even less. A tariff was published in the Manchu regime for the information of officials and traders, but it has been practically ignored by both classes, by the officials in order to have a chance for "squeeze," and by the merchants in order to give to the officials a little bribe and get a lower rate of taxation. The tax generally collected however is 3 percent at the departure station, and 2 per cent at each inspection station. The amount collected in one province is so arranged that it shall not exceed 10 percent, but it easily reaches 20 or more percent when goods travel through several provinces.

Foreign imports and exports, as stipulated in the Treaty, are, however, exempt from such taxation in the course of transport upon payment to the Maritime Customs of half the import duty, plus the usual *ad valorem* tariff. In 1902, the Mackay Treaty was concluded with Great Britain, Article VIII of which states: "The Chinese government, recognizing that the system of levying *likin* and other dues on goods at the place of production, in transit and at destination impedes the free circulation of commodities and injures the interests of trade, hereby undertakes to discard completely those means of raising revenue with the limitation mentioned in section 8." In exchange for this, the British government agreed to a surtax equivalent to 1½ times the effective 5 per cent import duty or the total import duty of 12½ percent, and the levying of 7½ percent on exports. One year later a similar treaty was concluded with the United States of America.

Although there was much talk on the subject of likin, no definite action was taken until the Spring of 1919 when all the members of the Tariff Revision Commission at Shanghai unanimously passed a resolution urging the early consideration of the question, which resolution was communicated to the Chinese government by all the Treaty Powers in identical notes dated May 29, 1919. The text of the resolution is as follows:

"This Commission desires to invite the attention of the Chinese government to the close connection existing between the question of Tariff Revision and Transit Pass administra-

"AN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTION"

FUNSTEN BROS & CO.

INTERNATIONAL FUR EXCHANGE (Incorporated)

SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI, U. S. A.

Next Sale May 3rd, 1920, and Days Following

Ship Your Goods to St. Louis as Early as Possible

THE FUR MARKET IS IN A STRONG AND HEALTHY CONDITION—FURS ARE WANTED.

AMERICA NOW LEADS THE WAY IN FUR FASHIONS.

THAT'S WHY SHIPPERS HAVE MADE **MORE MONEY** BY SENDING THEIR **FURS** TO **ST. LOUIS** TO BE SOLD AT THE **INTERNATIONAL FUR EXCHANGE** THAN ANY **OTHER PLACE IN THE WORLD.**

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE AGAINST YOUR FUR SHIPMENTS UPON ARRIVAL IN ST. LOUIS OR **AGAINST SHIPPING DOCUMENTS**

Our May Sale Is Expected To Total

As Much If Not More Than Our February Sale. Market Firm. Strong Demand For China, Japanese and Russian Furs. We Recommend Prompt Shipment.

HEAD OFFICE:

FUNSTEN BROS & CO.

SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI, U. S. A.

Cable address: FUNSTEN,—ST. LOUIS

NEW YORK OFFICE:
GEO. B. HERZIG CO., INC.,
41 WEST 29th STREET
NEW YORK.
Cable address:
GEO HERZIG—NEW YORK.

VLADIVOSTOK OFFICE:
LOUIS & SCHUEDDIG, AGENTS
FOR CHINA, JAPAN, SIBERIA.
21, Aleutskaya, VLADIVOSTOK.
Cable address:
FUNSTEN—VLADIVOSTOK.

12-111

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

Capital (paid-up) . . $1,000,000.00
Deposits $6,020,000.00

Fixed Deposits
Checking Accounts
Savings Accounts
Traveller's Checks
Telegraphic Transfer
Safe Deposit Boxes
Trade Information

Your business is solicited with a pledge that it will be handled with accuracy, promptness, and courtesy.

Cable address: "COMSAVBANK"

K. P. CHEN, General Manager

tion, arising from the fact that any amendment of the scale of duties laid down in the Import Tariff implies a corresponding alteration of the fees chargeable on Inward Transit Passes.

"We feel it incumbent on us to express the opinion that under the Inward Transit Pass system as at present administered foreign goods do not receive that full measure of protection from additional taxation to which they are entitled by treaty, and we would impress on the Chinese government the urgent necessity of removing this grievance, which is a source of constant friction between the Chinese government and foreign Powers.

"Whilst recognizing, moreover, that the general question of inland taxation is beyond the terms of reference of this Commission we desire to place on record our firm conviction that the innumerable exactions to which Chinese and foreign goods are now subjected, whether at the place of production, in transit, or at destination, constitute a serious obstacle to the free development of trade, and we would earnestly recommend to the Chinese government the advisability of devising measures for the total abolition of all such forms of taxation."

Six months after in November, the Conference of British Chambers of Commerce held at Shanghai passed the following resolution, which further impressed upon the Chinese government and the foreign Powers concerned the real need of doing away with *likin* taxation and undoubtedly prompted Sir John Jordan to take a greater interest in the matter:

"That this conference is of opinion that steps should be taken as soon as possible to carry into effect the terms of Article 8 of the Mackay Treaty which provided for the abolition of *likin* in return for an increase in the import duties, but considers it essential that before giving their consent to an increase of the import duties the Treaty Powers should obtain from the Chinese government satisfactory guarantees against the institution of any other forms of inland taxation of merchandise, direct or indirect."

Next came Sir John's letter of January 22, 1920 to the Chinese Foreign office re-opening the discussion of the question and in that letter Sir John endeavored to bring the urgent matter to an issue. After informing the Chinese government of the resolution passed by the Conference of British Chambers of Commerce last November, and reminding it of the identical notes of the Treaty Powers in May 1919 conveying the text of the resolution by the Tariff Revision Commission on the same subject, the retiring British Minister expressed the hope that the Chinese government would seriously consider the recommendations in these resolutions for the carrying out of it would benefit the people immensely. Then he invited its attention to the close relationship between tariff revision and inland taxation, and also to the importance of an early political union of China, which in his opinion was essential to tariff unification.

The sincerity of Sir John's sentiment as expressed in his letter deeply impressed the Chinese high officials and undoubtedly influenced them to decide that this was an opportune moment to agitate on the question. A reply was promptly sent to the British legation in which it was stated that it was the intention of the Chinese government for some time to abolish *likin* and that in view of a large portion of likin receipts being used by the provinces to meet their administrative expenses, the government was not in a position to discard the system without first securing necessary compensations. "Appreciative of your good efforts and kind wishes, the Ministry of Finance and the Customs Administration," continued the reply from the Chinese Foreign Office, "are now making preparations to call a conference of the Finance Commissioners of the various provinces and representatives of the chambers of commerce of Tientsin, Shanghai, Canton and other important treaty ports for the discussion of the subject. We may announce beforehand that after the abolition of *likin* taxation and the increase of import duties, the Chinese government will not levy any other form of inland taxation, either direct or indirect, on foreign

Successors to Voelkel & Schroeder Established 1866.

海上英大馬路科發藥房

SHANGHAI.

Trade Mark

Telegraphic Address: KOFA, Shanghai.

AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY

DRUGS and CHEMICALS,
PHARMACEUTICAL SUNDRIES,
RUBBER GOODS, TOILET ARTICLES,
PILLS, TABLETS, DISINFECTANTS, ETC.

PHARMACY,
42 NANKING ROAD.
PHONE CENTRAL—81

LABORATORY,
83 WARD ROAD.
PHONE EAST—168

QUOTATIONS FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES GLADLY FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Let us know your requirements
Large Or Small
You might save money by doing so.

AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY

goods on which the import duty has been levied in accordance with the increased tariff.

With reference to the early unification of China, the reply of the Chinese government was that "though there may be want of unification in domestic affairs, yet it is not so in foreign affairs. The government believes that the abolition of *likin* and the increase of tariff will be heartily endorsed by the provinces in North as well as in South China." The letter then proceeded to discuss the necessity of first revising the new tariff schedule which came into force on August 1, 1919 in accordance with the agreement with the Treaty Powers that this schedule shall be again revised in two years after the termination of the war, and then arranging for the levying of 12½ percent import duty and of 7½ export duty partly to compensate for the loss to be sustained by the Chinese government in consequence of discarding the likin system, as provided in the treaties with Great Britain and other nations.

Following the dispatch of the reply to Sir John, notes were sent to the other foreign ministers by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs conveying similar information. In reality they were an appeal for cooperation in removing this hindrance to trade development, and also served as an announcement that the Chinese government was ready to open negotiations on the subject. In this connection it is learned that Japan is the only country which has been hesitating to give her approval of the plan. All the other foreign ministers whom the Chinese officials approached on the matter pledged their support unequivocally, but Mr. Obata, the Japanese Minister at Peking, when asked for an expression of his views concerning *likin*, said that the abolition of *likin* was not an easy thing, that "many obstacles" would have to be removed, that he had not yet consulted Tokyo, and that he would see what he could do. One reason why the Chinese government was anxious a month or so ago to settle the question in principle at once knowing that Japan was one of "many obstacles," was that before his departure for England, Sir John Jordan might be able to use his influence in securing his colleagues to commit themselves to the support of the project. As there was not sufficient time to secure the desired support, the Chinese government was obliged to do the second best thing, namely, the dispatch of identical notes to all the legations at Peking regarding the question.

So far as the foreign diplomats are concerned, the matter remains in abeyance for the time being. In the meantime, the Chinese government is however making a careful study of the problem. As soon as a plan has been definitely worked out, a conference of representatives of

VICKERS-CHINA LTD.

STEEL AND RAILWAY MATERIALS
Vickers' High Grade High Speed and Special Steels; Drop Stampings and Forgings; Tyres; Marine Cranks; Shafting and Sundries; Air Vessels; Weldless Cold Drawn Tubes; Die Blocks; Locomotive Crank Axles and Straight Axles; Rolled Sections and Plates; Tool Steel; Gauge Steel; Permanent Magnets; Springs and Pressed Steel Frames for Motor Cars and Lorries; Blanks for band, hack and circular saws; Turbine Blading; Electric Train Lighting Equipments.

STRUCTURAL
Bridges and steel constructional work including foundation and masonry; Dock Gates; Caissons; Cranes of every type both Electrical and Hydraulic; Derricks; Transporters; Hydraulic Machinery and Special Structural Work in Heavy Shops.

OTHER METALS
Nickel; Cobalt; Magnesium; Brass; Copper; Bronze; Rolled Metals; Tubes; Rods; Sections, etc.

TOOLS
Machine Tools such as Surface Grinders and Broaching Machines; Spur Gear Cutting Machines; Gear Hobbing Machines, etc., Tool Room, Relieving and Precision Lathes; Engineers' Small Tools; Twist Drills; Reamers; Milling Cutters; Precision Tools and Instruments, etc.

WOODWORK
Ship and Builders' Joinery and Panelling; House and Office Furniture; Paper Trays; Knife Boxes; Handles for Tools; Electric Wood Plugs and Fittings; Washing Machines (in certain countries only), etc.

MISCELLANEOUS
Box making; Matchmaking; Rubber making and Cement Concrete Tile, Brick, Slab and Pipe making Machinery; Porcelain Insulators and Fittings; Ioco Rubber Proofing and Rubber Materials; Rubber Washing, Sheeting and Crepeing Mills; Gas Meters; Mechanical and other Toys.

VARIOUS GEARS
The Williams-Janney type of Variable Delivery Pumps and Hydraulic Variable Speed Gear; Timken Bearings, Elma Gear; Michell Thrust Bearings, etc.

Head Office in China
4-5 Mao chia wan
Peking

Telephone: East 894
Telegrams:
"Vickers-Peking"

12-114

all the important commercial bodies of the provinces and the provincial commissioners for finance will be held at Peking further to thrash it out. The principal feature of the plan under consideration will, of course, be that the central government will compensate the provinces for the discarding of the *likin* system by means of proceeds from the increase in import and export duties. The first question in connection therewith will be how much *likin* each province now collects in order to enable Peking to decide upon the portion of the increased duty to be allocated to that particular province. Such an arrangement will unquestionably be satisfactory to the provincial authorities, because they will receive just as much as they now get, although the central government will most probably receive more than it will have to pay out.

The average receipts of *likin* proper in the different provinces, whose figures are now available, will be taken as basis for the distribution of funds derived from the increase in import and export duties. They are as follows:

Chihli	$681,295.
Fengtien	4,169,733.
Kirin	1,267,087.
Heilungkiang	537,087.
Shantung	227,888.
Honan	615,553.
Shansi	623,504.
Kiangsu	5,791,113.
Anhui	1,599,412.
Kiangsi	2,651,936.
Fukien	1,238,737.
Chekiang	4,225,532.
Hupeh	5,049,819.
Hunan	2,598,722.
Shensi	933,791.
Kansu	995,806.
Singkiang	391,079.
Szechuan	636,987.
Kuangtung	2,545,568.
Kuangsi	982,784.
Yunnan	398,000.
Kueichow	525,561.
Jehol	319,621.
Chahar	250,894.
Total	$39,257,518.

The above figures, however, do not include other inland transit taxes similar to *likin*, which will also be abolished. The annual receipts from these two items are approximately $54,770,000, to be apportioned under various headings as follows:

Likin proper	$39,250,000
Goods tax (on trains)	$ 2,200,000
Main and subsidiary taxes (such as tea, sugar, bamboo, lumber, fishery, livestock, mining and other similar taxes)	$11,720,000

Excise tax ..... $ 1,600,000

$54,770,000

If ten percent be deducted therefrom as expenses for the collection of the taxes, the net tax receipts of various provinces each year is $49,293,000, which revenue will naturally be lost upon the abolition of *likin.* In addition to this, loss from the abolition of some of the native customs as required by treaty will amount to several more million dollars. In 1917, the collection by the native customs within fifty miles from the maritime customs in the open ports was $5,600,000, and that by the native customs beyond 50 miles from the maritime customs was $7,360,000. The total collection was $12,900,000. It is calculated that after the abolition of some of the native customs the government will continue receiving forty percent of the sum, loaned from this item the government will suffer a loss of $7,170,000 annually, or sixty percent of it. This loss and the loss of *likin* revenue will be the resultant total loss, namely, $56,463,000.

The native customs which are to remain in accordance with section 3 of Article VIII of the Mackay Treaty, it may be interesting to know, are those at Ch'ung Wen Men, Peking; Tso Yu I, Peking; Shan Hai, Mukden; Chang Chia K'ou; Sha Hu K'ou, Feng Chen; Kuei Hua Cheng, Sai Pei; Tsin Hai, Tientsin; Lin Ch'ing, Shantung; Huai An, Kiangsu; Yang Chow, Kiangsu; Kiang Hai, Shanghai; Feng Yang, Anhui; Wuhu, Anhui; Tung Hai, Chefoo; Kiukiang, Kiangsi; Kan Kuan, Kiangsi; Min Hai, Foochow; Che hai, Ningpo; Wu Ch'ang, Hupeh; Kuei Kuan, Szechuan; Ta Chien Lu, Szechuan; Yueh Hai, Kwangtung; Tai Ping Kuangtung; Tao Nan, Kwangsi; Wu Chow, Kuangsi; To Lun, Dolonor; Ching Kuan Hupeh; Hsin Kuan, Hupeh; T'ung Chang Tao or Tungkuan; Weh Chow or Ouhaikuan; Szechuansheng or Ch'engtukuan; Pao Ch'ing, Hunan; Ch'ing Hai—Ch'aohai, Kwangtung; Amoy, Fukien; Ch'angte, Hunan:

Against the heavy loss of revenue in consequence of the abolition of *likin* and other transit dues, let us see how much compensation the government can receive from the increase in import and export duties. The average amount of import duty collected in 1916, 1917 and 1918, was Taels 15,490,000. There ought to be an increase of Taels 5,000,000 upon the new tariff coming into operation. If so, the total import duty per year should amount to say Taels 20,000,000. An increase of one and one half times this sum will bring the figure to Taels 30,000,000 a year. The average amount of the export duty in 1916, 1917 and 1918, was Taels 16,300,000. An increase of half this sum will be Taels 8,000,000 roughly, from which sum will have to be deducted $4,000,000 for the transit and the re-export dues which will also be given up, by adding Taels 30,000,000 from the increase in import duties and Taels 4,000,000 from the increase in export duties, the government will be able to receive as compensations Taels 34,000,000, which if converted into dollars at the rate of 1.50 will be $51,000,000, whereas the loss it will sustain will be $56,463,000.

A deficit of a little over $5,000,000 will have to be made up. And how? The government proposes to revise the present tariff schedule again some time in November, for by that time two years will have expired since the termination of the war and the Powers have agreed to this revision at that time. The present tariff was revised last year, but it is far from being satisfactory inasmuch as its schedule was made by using as basis the prices of commodities ruling in 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916. Of late the prices have increased by leaps and bounds. The new schedule permits the Chinese government only to collect an import duty of 3 or 4 percent instead of an effective five percent one. It has been suggested that the present import duty should be increased by one fifth. In that case, the government will be able to get about Taels 7,000,000 more or $10,000,000, which will be sufficient to make up the difference.

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 56 Wall Street, New York

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

Owned and controlled by

The National Park Bank New York **Union Bank of Canada**

BRANCHES

SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA

DIRECTORS

Richard Delafield	H. B. Shaw
Stuyvesant Fish	R. O. McCulloch
Gilbert G. Thorne	Stanley E. Elkin
Cornelius Vanderbilt	Stephen Hass
R. H. Williams	F. E. Kenaston
A. P. Villa	W. J. Dawson
E. C. Hoyt	F. L. Appleby
Sir Wm. Price	T. Fred Aspden

Charles A. Holder

SHANGHAI BRANCH

No. 1 Kiukiang Road

TELEPHONE: C—1174

Promote Employes

From Within Your Own Organization.

The modern idea in solving the **"Man Wanted"** problem is to have men, familiar with the peculiarities of your own business, already trained for new or vacant positions.

Over 200 Railroads and more than 350 industrial firms, including such as **The Bethlehem Steel Co., The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., The Warner Gear Co.,** and many others equally well known, are developing more efficient employes by urging **SELF-EDUCATION** through THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS.

282 Courses To Help You

The I.C.S. are able to help your employes make themselves more efficient.

One large firm in the Orient says: "We shall be pleased to have you make every proper effort looking to the enrollment of additional employes in the International Correspondence Schools."

Regardless of your needs, whether small or great, the I.C.S. are ready with a plan that will increase the efficiency of your employes. A letter from any employer requesting explanation of the **"I.C.S. SERVICE EFFICIENCY PLAN"** will be sufficient to bring full particulars.

Business Management

This is a wonderful course of special training written by practical business experts and published under the experienced supervision of the I.C.S. Every lesson was prepared to meet a definite need of the business executive. The course thoroughly covers problems of organization, operation and management. It does not generalize, but definitely TEACHES the practical solution of problems that every executive must meet and master. To understand these problems means is to efficiently control and develop a business organization. Descriptive catalog may be obtained on request.

Office No. 14
China Agency, I.C.S.
11c NANKING ROAD
SHANGHAI.

12-116

As to the necessity for the abolition of *likin* and similar taxes and the positive benefit to Chinese as well as foreigners engaged in trade in China, there can be no two opinions. One foreign tariff expert commenting upon this question thus summarized the situation as he saw it:

The abolition of *likin* and other forms of inland taxation would benefit the Central government, because it would increase its revenue and would give it an additional administrative hold over the provinces by sending them a quarterly grant.

It must benefit the provinces because they would get a regular net income, whilst they are relieved of the burden for collecting it.

It would benefit the foreign trader because he would know exactly what he has to pay.

It would benefit the Chinese merchant because it would mean an immediate development of trade.

It would benefit the people of China, because trade development means agricultural prosperity.

It would mean an increase of general export and import business to the good of the whole country.

Peking, March 13, 1920.

The American Eagle Has Few Permanent Homes in China!

BY UPTON CLOSE

THE sale of the buildings occupied by the American Consulate-Generalate in Tientsin to a Japanese firm, which served immediate notice on Consul-General Stuart J. Fuller and his staff to get out upon the expiration of the six months' notice provided in the lease, has once more brought forcibly to the minds of Americans in China that supreme feeling of disgust that Americans abroad have toward their government at home over its lack of provision for its diplomatic and consular representatives in foreign lands.

A year or so ago the writer happened in on an American consular official who had just been dumped out of office and home by a Chinese landlord who, though already collecting twice the rent his building was worth, had demanded another increase, on the ground that the sun-dried brick of which a considerable portion of the quarters was constructed, become more valuable as they get older and harden. The truth was that such buildings have to be practically rebuilt every three years, and the landlord hoped to collect enough off the government of the United States of America to cover that expense. On the other hand the consul and his family were rather glad of an excuse to leave a house in which the mud-brick

The
General Electric
Company's Trade Mark

The General Electric Company's products are as near perfect as inventive genius and manufacturing skill can make them of the very finest materials.

Back of every General Electric representative and salesman is the guarantee and service of the largest manufacturer of electrical apparatus in the world.

When equipping a city with electric light and power, planning a street railway, harnessing a waterfall, electrifying a mine, or a factory, be sure the General Electric Company trade-mark is on the electrical apparatus you buy.

INTERNATIONAL
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC.
REPRESENTATIVES IN THE FAR EAST

Distributors for the GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. outside of the United States

General Sales Offices
120 BROADWAY NEW YORK
Schenectady, N. Y. and 83 Cannon St., London E. C.—4.

JAPAN: Shibaura Engineering Works, Tokyo.
Tokyo Electric Co., Ltd., Kawasaki.

PHILIPPINES: Pacific Commercial Company, Manila
DUTCH EAST INDES: International General Electric Co., Soerabaya, Java

CHINA: Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., Shanghai

General Representative for the Far East Outside of Japan: INTERNATIONAL GENERAL ELECTRIC Co., Inc., Shanghai

49D-4

We could use this whole space, telling you about the Hupmobile but we don't have to!

Max Friedman,
Sales Manager.

THE SHANGHAI GARAGE Co., Ltd.

OPERATING
THE STAR GARAGE, AND THE EASTERN GARAGE.
OUR MAIN SHOW ROOM—AT STAR GARAGE—125 BUBBLING WELL ROAD.

had shrunk away from the woodwork leaving two-inch cracks around the door-casings, and the green Manchurian pine floors had opened up sufficient to allow the children to lose their toys down the cracks; although they did not have much hope of getting into anything better.

I found the sacred files of my government in transport along the dusty street, heaped on half a dozen coolie carts and followed by a vice-consul wildly endeavoring to prevent the abandonment of a section in every chuck-hole. The consul's wife was upstairs, going through the heart-breaking task of trying to settle the home again, and berating her servants while she bemoaned the loss of some of her best silver. "Why," she exclaimed to me tragically, "can't we have it like our contemporaries over there, with a house furnished, and a permanent staff of servants in charge of a major-domo, and nothing to do but to walk in with our suit-cases? But, of course, we represent a democracy!"

The consular dignitary himself I found perched on top of a shaky step-ladder, endeavoring to insert an over-sized screw into an under-sized hole in the American Eagle which he was putting up over the door. "Boy," he exclaimed to the servant holding the ladder, "this screw is too fat—hand me a thinner one!" "They don't know anything about screws," he said apologetically to me. "They always get 'em in crooked or else hammer them in and knock the head off, so I have to put the thing up myself."

"Why don't you let them nail it on, then," I inquired.

"Oh," he said, "we always screw the Eagle on his perch, for we never know how soon we will have to take him down again!"

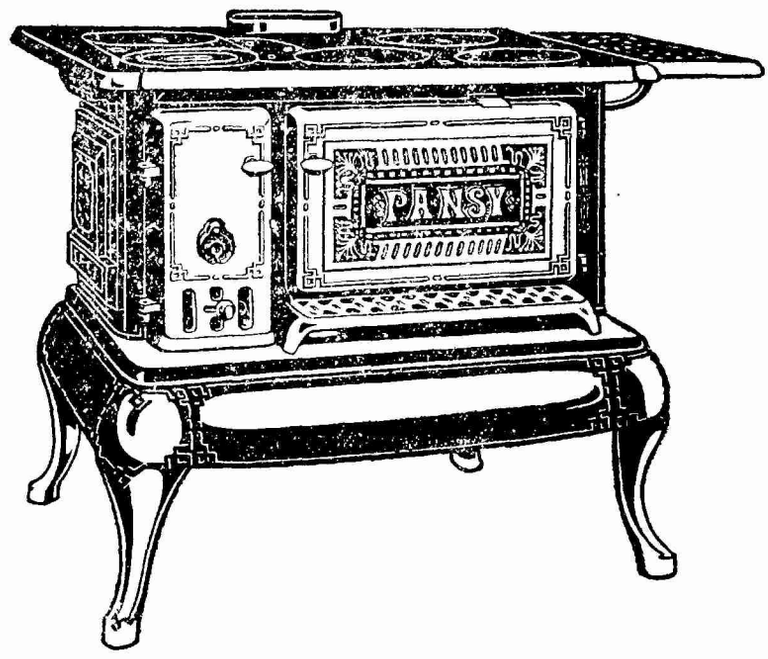
The Eagle that had to be screwed and not nailed on is a symbol of the handicap of enforced transience under which the whole service is forced to labor. Akin to it is the case of the Memorial Tablet to the American Marines and army men who fell in the seige of Tientsin during the Boxer uprising. This bronze tablet, has stood these twenty years in a dark corner of a dusty hallway in the Consulate-General without even screws to fill its waiting nail-holes, because the government of the wealthiest nation on earth has not a foot of ground to call its own in this port on which to set it up and has never made an appropriation to mount it. The Consulate-General was rented from an American who has now sold the property to a Japanese firm, and the Army Barracks of the 15th Infantry are leased from a Chinese Realty Co. (also, by the way, said to be heavily mortgaged to Japanese).

Stoves

Southard
Robertson Co's

"PANSY" Ranges

Fitted For Coal or Wood Fuel.
With or without Hot Water Reservoir.



See
our
Complete
line

MUSTARD & CO.

Sole Agents for China, Hongkong and Macao.

Shanghai, Tientsin, Hongkong, Canton, Hankow, Harbin.

When Consul-General Fuller succeeds in finding new quarters, he will have to move it along with the "rest" of the office furniture. The British have an appropriate cenotaph to their men who fell in 1900, the Russians a beautiful one, each in their respective parks, and the Germans had a majestic one, but we, alas—we have a bronze tablet and no place to hang it up!

The harm of this transiency and uncertainty in housing our consular representatives is variously evident. Of course a great deal of moving is indulged in by the American Consular Service (a great deal too much, as has been expressed in these columns before) not due to this cause, but many of the baneful effects of this peregrinative habit would be mitigated by the provision, in each consular district, of a permanent, government-owned consulate furnished with the heavier pieces of furniture and staffed with servants to keep the place up whether master came or master went; as is done in the services of sister nations.

The lack of permanent, and usually respectable and comfortable quarters, with its attendant discomfort and at times actual danger to the health of consular representatives and their families, is bound to react upon their efficiency and affect their continuity in the service. It is one of the causes of the tremendous loss in personnel from the service. Aside from these personal matters office efficiency is handicapped when all files and records must be kept in a portable state, and proper, convenient and specially adapted office arrangements are nonexistant. In many of our consular offices the visitor receives an unfavorable first impression and the consular official is constantly worried by lack of a suitable waiting-room.

The government's policy of providing no quarters for use in Oriental countries, at least, is as near-sighted from the standpoint of business as of statesmanship. In every old consular district enough money and in some cases several times enough has been paid out to purchase a strategic site and erect dignified buildings. If the American Consular service had "dug itself in" at the same time other nations were doing so, its properties would now be worth far more than the original cost, for real estate in the Far East has increased tremendously in value.

Since Congress does not care to appropriate money to purchase consular quarters the next best thing would be to contract long term leases. But there is no provision for the leasing of quarters by the consular service a lump appropriation is made for contingent expense which must be made to cover everything outside of salaries, and is apportioned by the State Department to the various consulates according to its adequacy and the greatest need. All responsibility for the leasing of the building falls upon the consul himself. He goes out and gets the best thing that he can at the best terms he can make, sets apart what floor-space is required for offices, and moves his family into the remainder, making up the balance of the rent himself. In the China service the precedent exists of having the consular residence in connection with the offices—a custom which adds greatly to the convenience of the public and to the inconvenience of the consul. The consul picks out the best place he can secure, but if because his successor finds a better place available or the consulate is for another reason removed before the termination of the lease, the unfortunate man is personally and financially responsible to see the contract through. The service endeavors to protect him as far as possible, however, by discouraging removal from a building with unterminated lease unless for some very special reason.

But by far the greatest harm of this improvident policy is done to the very thing which the consular service is established to maintain, the prestige of the nation. It is not a sentimental thing, merely. Prestige in the Orient, even more than in the western world, is valued by dollars and cents. In Canton the American Consulate-General is housed in the last rentable and one of the most delapidated buildings in the Shameen (foreign settlement). It is over crowded, unsuited for offices, has no grounds, and must be vacated upon thirty days notice. Nearby, before the war, the Germans erected what was undoubtedly the most splendid building in China to house their representative. It is stated that a small percentage of the increased German trade for one year following the erection of the new building paid the entire expense of construction. The Germans knew that a little splendor is good business in the Orient, and exploited that knowledge.

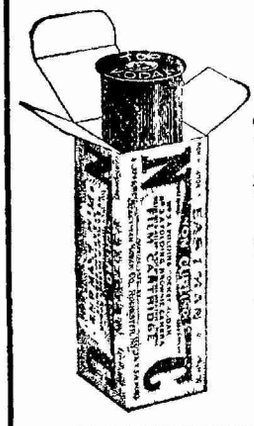
The American government owns but two consular premises in China, at Amoy, in one of the most unimportant districts, and at Shanghai, in one of the most important. This lack of provision for the service is due not to any policy of the State Department, which has for years been endeavoring to remedy the situation, but to lack of interest and desire in Congress to appropriate funds with the necessary authorization. Under government precedent a special act of Congress is necessary for the purchase or erection of any government building, from a post-office in a back-woods town to an embassy in a foreign capital. To the disgust of Americans abroad, the post-offices in the back-woods towns have thus far been given precedence over the embassies and consulates. Americans were encouraged to think there might be a change in the policy when Congress appropriated the sum for the purchase of the Shanghai premises two years ago. The money arrived late, but through the timely aid of a private citizen the building was held. No evidence of a Congressional change

of heart in this direction has been seen since—in fact the failure to provide exchange compensation for the members of the China Expedition, and the suggestion to knock in the head the commercial investigation projects of the State Department which luckily seems to have fallen through, indicate that the old attitude that "all who don't like the way things are abroad can d—well stay home" is still maintained.

Including the government-owned premises, there is not one American consular office in the whole of China which is adapted in construction and convenience to the work which is carried on in it, or which properly represents its government in dignity. In many cases our consular offices occupy undesirable and even dishonorable sites in their cities. I remember one exception. American voyagers who sail into the beautiful harbor of Chefoo swell with pride when they are told that the white buildings capping the summit of the picturesque North or "Consulate" Hill are the American Consulate. Their satisfaction is somewhat dimmed, however, when they learn that the buildings are the property of His Imperial Majesty that was, the Czar of Russia and whomever time shall decree to be his heirs; and that the present "old regime" consular official in Chefoo is living in humbler quarters down in the city partially on the income from the rental.

Almost as many expedients have been adopted for housing the consular service in China as with flood refugees. In Nanking, one of the earliest consular offices established could find absolutely no shelter on which to hang the American Eagle. So the rich Chinese government took pity on the poor American State Department and constructed a building for the express purpose of occupancy of its representative, on which a good rental has been collected ever since. The building stands just in the rear of the consulate of His ex-Majesty, the German Kaiser, and is reached by an alley running alongside the Kaiser's wall. A common question of travellers passing on the road who see the Stars and Stripes floating above the building is: "Oh! have the Americans taken over the servants' quarters of the German compound?" A dignified British consulate building and an ornate, newly-constructed Japanese office situated on the beautiful hills of Nanking serve to emphasize the ideals of democracy in the Yangtze metropolis.

After the British, Japanese and Germans had maintained consulates in Tsinan for years, Congress finally two years ago passed the act necessary to establish an American representative at that important capital. The only shelter obtainable in the city, which was over-crowded with the Japanese influx, was a newly erected building of *tu-pei*, immense sun-dried mud-bricks put up half-dry,



Mail the next Roll

TO US. OUR SERVICE is PROMPT and satisfactory for developing and printing—ENLARGEMENTS TO ORDER.

SQUIRES BINGHAM CO.

THE STORE OF QUALITY

SHANGHAI

for which the government and the consul were forced to pay a rental which was actually 30% of the cost of the building per year! At the same time, the Japanese Consulate-General was housed in a pretentious structure of glazed brick occupying a site of several acres, while the American mud-brick consulate was almost in the shadow of a $150,000.00 palace of Tsingtao granite being erected for the British Consul-General by His Majesty's Office of Works which has headquarters in Shanghai and is maintained for the sole purpose of erecting government buildings.

Americans in China are repeatedly asked the reason why the country which the Chinese, pandering to our vanity, call the greatest nation on earth, is so improvident of its officia representatives. Missionaries, it is pointed out, have their own compounds, and traders have residences, but the consular representative has nowhere to lay his head. I have often had to face the question, and the only answer I have been able to give is that it is democracy! I wonder if I have turned any Chinese into monarchists! The democratic traditions and diplomatic history of our nation explain the situation, of course, from the standpoint of national policy, home and foreign. Creating and preserving prestige abroad, which are made so much of by other countries, have not yet become a question of great concern with the United States Congress. But from the standpoint of common sense, as well as dollars and cents, the exiled American cannot see the necessity of going to that extreme of democracy which clothes itself with rags for the stranger though it may wear silken garments at home.

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

and

H. F. MACNAIR, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: The New Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps

References: Pp. 57-8,60,62.

Questions: 1. What is a Doyen, and what are his duties and privileges? 2. How long does a diplomat hold this position? 3. Why has M. Boppe been appointed? 4. Give reasons why the writer suggests that the Japanese Minister would like to fill this office. 5. Is it necessary for a Minister in Peking to speak the Chinese language? 6. How many Doyens have there been in Peking since 1900? Draw conclusions as to the length of time a Minister remains in Peking. 7. Who was Doyen before M. Boppe?

Topic 2: Direct Negotiations over Tsingtao

References: Pp. 62-64,86.

Questions: 1. Can you give a reason why Japan considers the present a favorable time for negotiation over Shantung? 2. What is the attitude of the provinces on this question? 3. What are Market Introducing Bureaus, and what are their functions? 4. Why is the proposed "exclusive Japanese concession" spoken of as the "kernel" of Tsingtao? 5. What does the writer of the main article suggest as the means for settling this matter? Do you agree with his conclusion?

Topic 3: American Reservations to the Treaty

References: Pp. 53-55.

Questions: 1. Why is it of importance to know what the "common man" in America thinks of the Treaty? 2. Would it be as necessary to make such an inquiry in Turkey or Japan? Why? 3. What is the meaning, in brief, of the famous Article 10? 4. Why does the U. S. insist that the Monroe Doctrine is "wholly outside the jurisdiction of the said League?" 5 Of what significance is it that Americans in China are unanimously opposed to the Shantung award while opinion in America is divided? 6. What do you deduce from the votes on this matter in the American colleges? Would college opinion be typical?

Topic 4: Russia and the Revolution

References: Pp. 55-56

Questions: 1. How does the reading of contemporary accounts of other revolutions help us in forming an opinion on the present conditions in Russia? 2. When will the great test for Russia come? Why 3. Why is the dislike for Japan so strong in Russia? 4. Can you apply the reasoning in this editorial to present day China?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: President Hsu's review of conditions in China

References: Pp. 66,68.

Questions: 1. What is the meaning of "balance of power" referred to? 2. What measures are advocated by the President to avoid bankruptcy in China? 3. What does he consider to be second in importance to the financial condition? 4. What does the President mean by a "constitutional country?" 5. "Our principle of education should be Confucianism." —Explain.

Topic 2: A Patriotic Leader—Mr. C. H. Hsia

References: Pp. 74-75

Questions: 1. What is the root meaning of the word patriot? Does this word apply to Mr. Hsia? 2. How has his patriotism been rewarded? 3. Why was Mr. Hsia able to wield such great influence? 4. How has Mr. Hsia shown moderation in his work?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Popular Education in Agriculture

References: Pp. 90-94.

Questions: 1. Do you know the name of any book on agriculture in Chinese? 22. What are the reasons for the failure of the agricultural society described in the second paragraph. 2. What is a harrow? 4. What has been the attitude of the farmers toward agricultural tests? 5. What are the two conditions that will make this experimental work of practical value? 6. What was the difference between the lowest and highest yield of wheat per acre? 7. Do you consider this a small or a large difference? 8. We are told that the poor Chinese farmer "can never get ahead because he has too limited an amount of land and capital." What determines the proper amount of land and capital? 9. Can the amount of capital be increased? 10. Can the amount of land be increased? 11. Can the number of farmers be decreased? 12. Of two different countries which is in the better economic condition, the country where the population is great and the product per acre large, or the country where the population is smaller and the product per man is large?

Topic 2: Advertising

References: P. 72, a single item.

Questions: 1. What is the attitude of the police authorities in Wuchang toward advertising posters and signs? 2. Do you think that advertising ought to be brought under control? 3. Does the advertising you see seem to you untruthful; does it seem offensive to good taste? 4. Which advertising is better in these respects, that of foreign companies, or that of Chinese?

Topic 3: Ex-President Li Yuan-hung

References: P. 72.

Questions: 1. What is General Li's native city? 2. How is he spending his time? 3. Write a list of the names of the men whom you know about who are great industrial leaders? 4. Can you name more military or political leaders than industrial leaders? 5. Can you draw any conclusion from this?

DOLLAR LINE

FREIGHT SERVICE

NEW YORK LINE

S.S. M.S. DOLLAR . . .	19,000	tons displacement
S.S. GRACE DOLLAR .	15,000	,, ,,
S.S. HAROLD DOLLAR .	10,000	,, ,,
S.S. MELVILLE DOLLAR	10,000	,, ,,
S.S. BESSIE DOLLAR .	10,000	,, ,,

ALSO OPERATING REGULAR LINES
TO VANCOUVER AND
SAN FRANCISCO

For rates and space apply to——

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

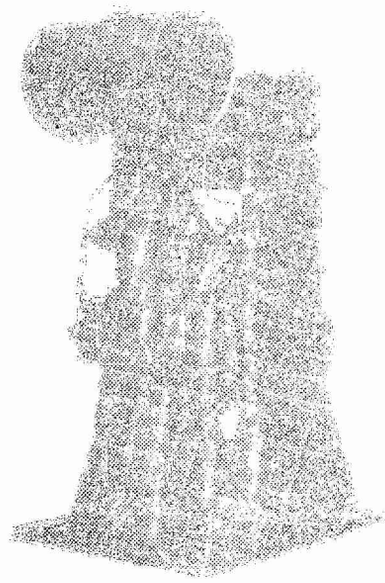
No. 4 THE BUND, SHANGHAI

HANKOW **TIENTSIN**

12-123

THE UNILECTRIC

ELECTRICITY FOR EVERY PURPOSE



Unilectric Model HS

The new model machine, generates 110-volt direct current, has 1000-watt capacity, with electric starting device.

If you are interested in small electric plants to furnish power for any purpose the UNILECTRIC is the machine for you to investigate.

The UNILECTRIC machine is compact and easily cared for. It furnishes standard 110-volt direct current. It gives the same kind of service as a central station, and may be installed so that a touch on a push button in any room will produce light or power at once.

The UNILECTRIC makes it possible for every isolated Station in the interior, however located, to enjoy every modern electrical convenience.

WRITE OR CALL ON

China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.

6 Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI

Sole Distributors

News from North China

Miss Rowe of Nanking, who has been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Eric Clarke, Peking, has returned to her home.

The agent general and engineer-in-chief of the Peking Syndicate, John B. Kendrick, will soon leave for England on a business trip.

Miss Margaret Mathew, who has been doing Red Cross work in Siberia, is in Peking stopping at the Y. M. C. A. on her way to the United States.

The Diplomatic Corps has agreed to release the surplus of the Customs revenue amounting to H. K. Taels three millions to the Chinese government.

Captain C. R. Reagan of the American Legation Guard left Monday morning for the United States. Captain Reagan has been in Peking for the last eight months.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Coltman, of Kalgan, who have been visiting at the home of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Coltman, have returned to Kalgan.

The British Municipal police in Tientsin discarded their winter uniform for light khaki on Tuesday in anticipation of the weather predicted by Monday's sunshine.

Miss Grace Harrington and Miss Benedict, who have been doing Red Cross work in Siberia, are in Peking. They hope to be able to return to Vladivostok.

The President's office has issued a denial of the report that President Hsu Shih-chang has been intriguing with the Yangtse Tuchuns to overthrow the Anfu party.

An unofficial exchange of views between Peking and Tokyo concerning the Foochow outrage has taken place, although official negotiations have not yet commenced.

A. E. Wheeler of Peking, a British engineer, formerly advisor to the Ministry of Agriculture, left for Shanghai on business. Mr. Wheeler is now a consulting engineer.

A dance was given at the Peking Club on Thursday evening for the members of the club and their families. It was a Mi-Careme dance and fancy head dress was obligatory.

The ladies of the faculty of Yonching College in Peking entertained at tea Tuesday afternoon in honor of Miss Dewey, who has recently come to Peking from her home in New York City.

Liang Chi-chiao, former Minister of Finance and Justice, who has spent one year in Europe, and has recently returned to Shanghai, is expected to come to Peking before the end of the month.

Mrs. Charles D. Tenney, of the American legation, is spending a few days in Tientsin with her daughter, Mrs. Wolfers, who lives in the former German concession on Wilson Street.

An Tih-shen, chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce, Peking, has been arrested by the police. Some say the case is connected with the boycott but it is believed it involves financial matters.

Beilby Francis Alston, the newly appointed British Minister at Peking, it is here learned, will arrive in Peking on or about March 15, and will formally take up his official duty on March 20.

W. F. Tyler, adviser to the Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of Navy, plans to leave this morning for Shanghai on a business trip. Mr. Tyler expects to be back to Peking in a weeks time.

The Chinese Consul to Blagoveschenk, Chiu Fanlin, left for his post via Shanghai on Tuesday.

Mr. Chiu was graduated from the Peiyang Law School and is very popular in the consular service.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs gave a dinner in honor of the members of the Diplomatic Corps on Tuesday evening in the new Waichiaopu building. The Cabinet Ministers and other high officials of the government were also present.

The Peking American School has postponed its spring vacation for three weeks in order to have the vacation include good Friday and the week following Easter. The Language School has postponed its vacation for two weeks for the same purpose.

The annual general meeting of the electors of the British Municipal Area was held in the Gordon Hall, Tientsin, on Wednesday afternoon. The budget read at the meeting shows a credit balance of Taels 23,111.11. Several resolutions covering the new Tax regulations were passed.

Dr. Alex Hedlicka, Curator of the Division of Physical Anthropology of the U. S. National Museum, delivered a lecture at the Union Language School in Peking on Thursday. His subject was the story of the Czecho-Slovaks. Dr. Hedlicka is a Czech and is consequently well versed on the history of the people.

The president and board of managers of the Peking University have invited many prominent men of Peking to attend a meeting to be held on Monday afternoon in the Assembly Hall of the North China Union Women's College to celebrate the affiliation of the College with the Peking University as the College of Arts and Sciences for women.

Former President Li Yuan-hung has been elected president of the Board of Directors of the new firm, the China-American Industrial Company. Wang Chih-hsiang is manager of the firm with Wang Hou-chai as assistant manager and Mr. Walker, formerly of the Peking International Bank, as foreign manager. An office will first be opened in Tientsin, next door to the *L'Echo de Tientsin* office.

Wang Hou-chai, translator of the Kailan Mining Administration, and assistant manager of the new China American Industrial Company, Tientsin, has sailed for America to investigate the commercial situation there for the new concern. He also goes as the delegate of the Chinese Methodist Church to the yearly conference as a representative of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. and also as publicity agent for the People's Union.

Colonel William Morrow, Commanding Officer of the Fifteenth Infantry, Tientsin, will proceed to Manila by the next transport to take an examination for permanent commission. Colonel Morrow is at present a Lieut. Colonel with a temporary commission as Colonel. Colonel Morrow would have left on Wednesday from Chinwangtao on the transport *Warren*, but owing to the health of Mrs. Morrow, he probably will depart in two weeks.

The annual general meeting of the North China Motor Club, Tientsin, was held on Monday evening in the Committee Room of the Gordon Hall. A report of the general committee was read by Dr. O'Neill, chairman of the club, in which he mentioned that Hsiung Hsi-ling had been invited to be an Honorary member, and that the committee was divided into several road, license, chauffeur control and membership sub-committees on account of it being unwieldy.

When Duke Kung Lin-yi, a lineal descendant of Confucius, died last winter without a male heir to inherit his title, the question of who should inherit the title of nobility that the government has accorded to the lineal descendant of the Sage, became a bone of contention among the members of his clan. A few days ago, a son was, however, born to the Duke Kung by one of his concubines and the members of the Kung Family have now informed the government that the birth of the child has settled once for all the question of inheritance.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Timmons left Peking for Shanghai on Tuesday morning, to depart on the steamer *Empress of Russia*, which leaves Saturday for the United States via Japan ports. Mr. Timmons, the travelling correspondent for the Hearst papers, has been in Peking for the last fortnight. Originally he intended to stay in the Chinese capital for three or four months, but he received a cablegram from his papers urging him to return to assist in the Presidential campaign. Mr. Timmons expects to return to China in a year or two.

The committee of the Tientsin General Chamber of Commerce met on Tuesday afternoon, and after a few minutes discussion unanimously approved the new Taku harbor reclamation scheme, which carries with it an endorsement of the project to construct 12,000 feet of wharf frontage and increase the depth of the bar channel and river at the new wharf to twenty feet at high water. The scheme was first endorsed by the Hai Ho Conservancy Boad. It will now be forwarded to the Diplomatic Body in Peking through the Consular Body in Tientsin for approval.

The first annual meeting of the International Anti-Opium Association, Peking, was held on Saturday afternoon at the International Press Club. The financial statement submitted by W. S. Strong, treasurer, showed that donations amounted to $2,661.85, the total receipts being $3,213.97, while the expenditure amounted to $2,655.47. Bishop Norris was reelected president. Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Major Wearbe and C. R. Bennett, were appointed vice-presidents. Mr. Strong and Rev. Sowerby were reelected treasurer and secretary respectively.

Peking, March 13, 1920.

News from Central China

The last meeting of the season of the Hankow Chapter of the American Red Cross will be held on March 15, at the American Consulate General at Hankow. There will be an election of officers and other important matters.

Arrangements have been perfected for through traffic on the Canton-Hankow Railway, Hupeh-Hunan Section, and the Chuchow-Pinghsiang Railway. The latter line joins Chuchow in Hunan and Pinghsiang, where is found the famous colliery in China, in Kiangsi province.

A new movement among Chinese women is taking shape in Wuchang where a girl graduate of the Peking School of Industry is trying to organize a Chinese Woman's Livelihood Society. Headquarters will be shortly opened, and many Chinese women are joining this work.

The evangelistic services of the American Church Mission and the London Mission in their chapels in Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang, were very successfully conducted during the Chinese New Year period. Attendances were good, and much interest was displayed by the Chinese people in Christianity.

The troops of General Wu Kwang-hsin, brother-in-law of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, who was aspiring to be appointed Tuchun of Honan to replace Chao Ti, are now passing through Hankow on their way to Yochow. They are being sent up to their new quarters by the Wuchang railway following an order of the Peking government.

The Returned Chinese Laborer's Association organized under the auspices of the industrial department of the Hankow Young Men's Christian Association, has rented a tract of land in Hankow, and is about to start a concern for making various articles in order to provide work for the Chinese laborers returned from France.

General Hsu Hsu-cheng, popularly known as Little Hsu, and chief of the frontier defense army, paid a visit recently to his friend and colleague General Ni Chih-chung, military governor of Anhwei. General Ni, a powerful militarist in the Yangtze Valley, is still alive, though a persistent rumor of his death is in circulation in the country.

The March meeting of the Union Church Literary Guild of Hankow will be held next Friday when a lecture will be given by Mr. Beltchenko, Russian Consul-General at Hankow, on the subject "Bolshevism and the Anti-Bolshevik Movement in Russia." H. Geary Gardner, manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Hankow, will be in the chair.

The Rev. C. W. Andrews, one of the general secretaries of the English Wesleyan Missionary Society, Dr. Wigfield, Medical secretary of the same mission, and Mr. Biseker, a well known Methodist layman, are visiting this center this week, and hope to remain until next Friday when they will leave for a tour of the country stations of their mission in the province.

Seven student delegates from the Wu Han Students Union left Hankow for Shanghai this week to attend the conference of the Chinese National Students Union to be held on March 20. In cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce in Wuchang and Hankow, students here are conducting a Chinese native goods promotion campaign among Chinese merchants.

Some Chinese owned factories in Wuchang have sent out some of their executives to Nantungchow, Kiangsu, to study the industrial conditions there with a view to improving their own factories. Particular attention will be paid to the various factories, mills, companies and schools in Nantungchow which are the handwork of Hon. Chang Chien, China's great industrial captain.

Peter S. Jowe of *Millard's Review*, has been appointed headmaster of the Hankow School of Commerce and Finance of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., Hankow, by Arthur M. Guttery, the association general secretary. In the absence of Edward Hall now on furlough to the United States, T. K. Hu, executive secretary, is now in charge of the educational department.

Bishop Logan H. Roots of the American Church Mission, Hankow, ordained six Chinese to the Christian Ministry—two priests and four deacons. Some of the newly ordained clergy are graduates of Boone University, Wuchang. Ten Chinese clergymen, including the Archdeacon of the Diocese, and five American priests also had part in the ordination of the new priests.

The mysterious party of thirty-two Persians who were suspected to be Bolsheviks engaged in the redistribution of property and who claimed to be refugees from Vladivostok, suddenly disappeared from the Chinese city of Hankow where they lived, and went to Changsha, Hunan. The local officials have telegraphed the authorities in Hunan to keep an eye on their movements.

The Yangtze Engineering Works, an all Chinese enterprise at Seven Mile Creek near Hankow, is about to build a large smelting factory, and it is understood that the furnace and machinery will be ordered from America. A contract has been signed by the Hupeh Government Mining Bureau and the Yangtze Engineering Works providing that iron ores from the Hsiangpeishan Mines will be sold to the said works on special favorable terms.

The members of the American Red Cross at Chungking, Szechuen, were the first to contribute about $500 to the suffering victims of the most disastrous fire in the history of Chungking which occured last month. The Central Committee of the American Red Cross in Shanghai, in response to a telegram sent them, have also sent $3,000 to the sufferers. Among the local organizations to help the homeless is the China Inland Mission.

Almost all Japanese goods stocked by foreign shops in Chengtu, Szechuen, were destroyed last month by a big cut price sale, a compromise having been effected by the merchants and students. What cannot be disposed of is to be brought together into a pool and divided up into lots for a lottery sale. Both the merchants and students agree to see to it that no fresh stocks of Japanese goods be allowed to creep into the Chengtu market.

At the invitation of the officers and crew of the *U. S. S. Villalobos*, an enjoyable dance was given on March 10, in the Victoria Hall. There was a large attendance. The music of the evening was supplied by the Hankow Symphony Orchestra. The at home was given by the hosts as a sign of gratitude to the American Women's Club of Hankow and others for their entertainment of the members of the gunboat during its stay in Hankow.

A party consisting of Dr. Elliott I. Osgood of the Foreign Christian Mission, J. P. Thornton of the Standard Oil Company of New York, Frederick A. Smith of the *Chicago Tribune*, and an armed force of Governor of Yunnan Tang Chi-yao's soldiers under the command of Lieut-Col. W. S. Dryesdale, American Military Attache at Peking, is now pursuing the bandit party now fleeing with Dr. A. L. Shelton of the Foreign Christian Mission for ransom into the distant hills in Yunnan to rescue the doctor from the fleeing kidnappers. The latest news indicates that the health of the captive doctor is good and that he is devoting his time to teaching English to his captors.

It is reported that Chang Kuo-kan, newly appointed Director General of the Hankow Reconstruction Bureau, who is now in Peking, is proceeding to renew loan negotiations with a British banking syndicate for a loan to reconstruct Hankow city. In a previous contract entered by Yang-tu during the time of the late President Yuan Shih-kai, it was stipulated that the syndicate should have preferential rights in investing money in the reconstruction of Hankow, if funds were needed, and that the syndicate should also have preferential rights in investing money in the enterprises to be taken therein or in another loan. Mr. Chang will resume office here after completing the loan negotiations with the British syndicate, despite the protest of the Chinese in Hankow against this British loan.

Fletcher Brockman, one of the first four foreign Y. M. C. A. secretaries in China, for sixteen years national general secretary of China, and now associate secretary of Dr. John R. Mott, general secretary of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of North America, and a party composed of Mrs. Brockman, Mr. Barnett of New York, and Mr. T. Z. Koo of Shanghai, are visiting Hankow at present, and will leave for Changsha on March 14. Mr. Brockman is visiting various cities along the Yangtze and other parts of China, and will attend the 25th anniversary of Y. M. C. A. in China to be held in Tientsin next month. A conference was held by Mr. Brockman with the association secretaries on

CERTAIN-TEED Solves Every Paint Problem

IF a surface needs painting or varnishing it needs CERTAIN-TEED. There is no paint surface on your place for which a CERTAIN-TEED paint or varnish has not been especially prepared. For interior walls, ceilings, woodwork, floors and furniture; exterior walls, roofs, porches, outbuildings and porch furniture,

use **CERTAIN-TEED Paints and Varnishes**

With **Certain-teed Flat Wall Paints** your walls can be given a beautiful soft dull finish—germ proof, sanitary and easy to keep clean. You can wash them off as often as you desire.

You can obtain a handsome finish for your tables and other furniture by using **Certain-teed Furniture Varnish.** It drys with a durable and permanent gloss that can be rubbed to a dull finish and polish if desired

Decorating or re-finishing either metal or wood is made easy by the use of **Certain-teed Interior Enamel.** You will like its pleasing tones of ivory, rose, gray, green and blue. They are all washable and long wearing.

By the use of **Certain-teed Screen Paint** you can weatherproof both the framework and wire mesh of window screens, screen doors, etc. It prevents rusting and will not clog the mesh.

TRUSCON INDUSTRIAL PAINTS

Truscon Agatex

A scientific preparation produced by the well known Truscon Laboratories for the special purpose of preventing the wearing and dusting of concrete floors. A cement floor treated with Agatex meets every requirement of the ideal floor for factories. It is hard, smooth and absolutely water proof. It is entirely dust proof. It is strictly sanitary as the surface becomes so hard that oil grease and dirt cannot penetrate it.

Truscon Bar-Ox

A Truscon Protective Metal Paint. The protection of iron and steel against corrosion is one of the most serious problems an architect or engineer has to face. Bar-Ox has been tested under many severe laboratory tests and has thoroughly proved its value in actual use under varied conditions.

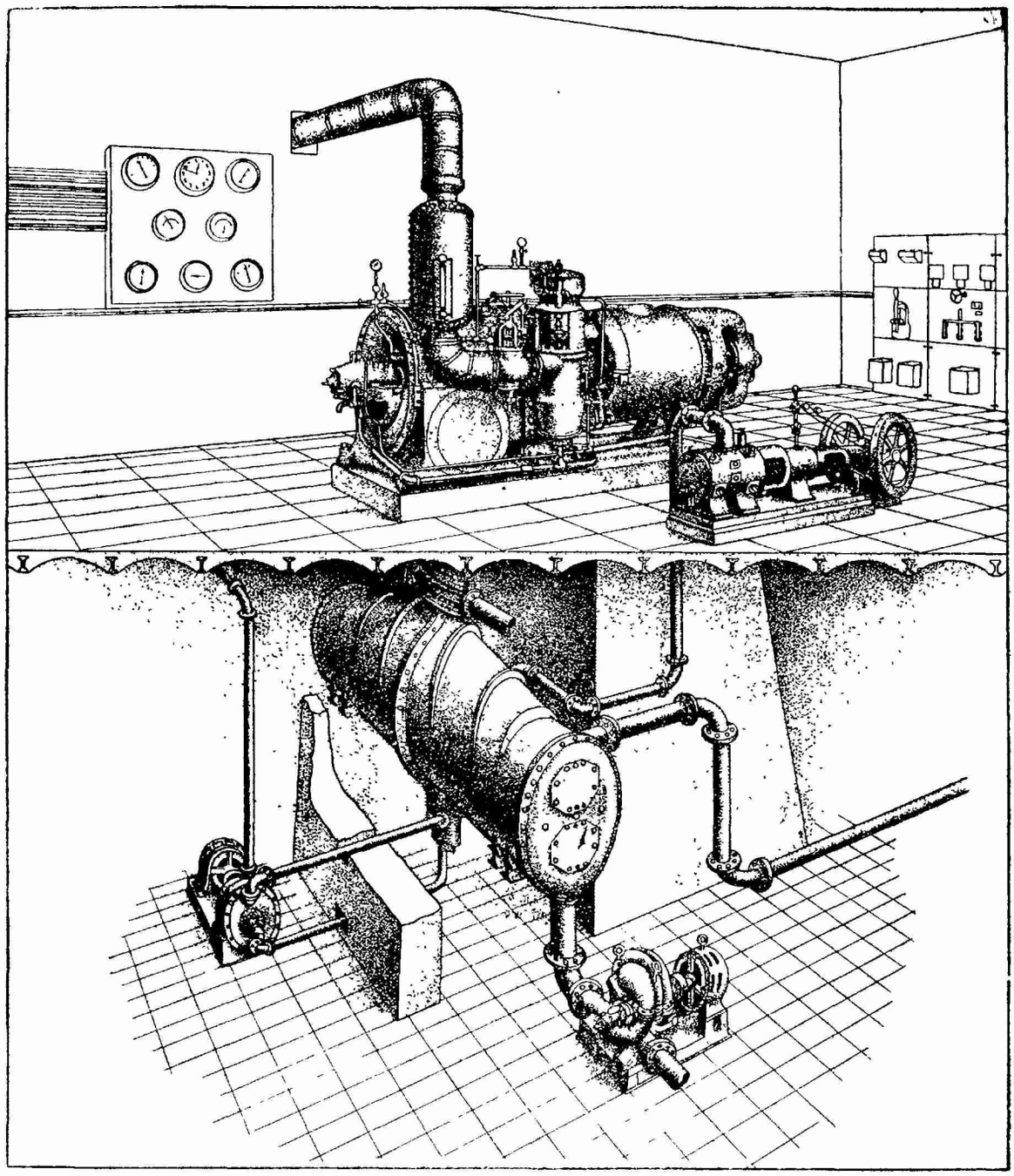
Truscon Wood Floor Preservative

A scientific preparation to prevent wood floors from splintering and wearing—rotting and decay. It enters into the pores of the wood better than paint or varnish and effectively prevents decay.

CONTRACTING WORK PROMPTLY AND PROPERLY DONE

AMERICAN TRADING CO.

SHANGHAI—PEKING—TIENTSIN—HANKOW



TURBO-GENERATING PLANT

A type widely used by important power plants that are establishing new records for economical production of power.

An Installation Warranted By Economy of Operation

It is a known fact that a well-designed condenser will effect a net additional saving in the operation of the plant to pay for the cost of the equipment in a very short period of operation.

The efficient operation of such a condenser involves not only superior workmanship and materials but an installation based upon careful engineering study and an analysis of the principles involved.

Local plant conditions, quality of circulating water available, quantity of water obtainable, first cost of equipment, economy of operation, reliability, accessibility, space available, etc.—all are considerations that must be taken into account in installing the proper type of condenser best suited for its given purpose.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd. are prepared to install every type of condensing apparatus and consequently are able to make an unbiased recommendation for each plant, based upon careful consideration by expert engineers experienced in the Chinese field.

They cordially invite plant operators and engineers to submit for their consideration and recommendation any problem covering prospective installations or improvements in existing power plant equipment.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Engineers and Contractors-Importers and Exporters

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI

Branches—Canton, Changsha, Chefoo Foochow, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kalgan, Mukden, Peking, Tientsin, Tsinan, Urga, Vladivostock, Yunnanfu.

Telephone Central 778

Cable Address DANICA

12-129

Resources: Pesos 261,000,000
Philippine National Bank
No. 1 The Bund
TELEPHONE C. 2741
Shanghai
Head Office: Manila
BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York
and throughout the
Philippines
Correspondents at principal
cities in the Orient.
United States and
Europe
****
SAVINGS & CHECKING ACCOUNTS
FIXED DEPOSITS
EXCHANGE BOUGHT and SOLD
COMMERCIAL & TRAVELLERS
LETTERS of CREDIT
TRAVELLERS CHECKS

March 12, and a dinner in honor of Mr. Brockman was given by the secretaries in the Hankow association.

Hankow, March 13, 1920.

News from South China

The Nan Wu Middle School in Honam, Canton, celebrated its fifteenth anniversary on March 3.

J. A. Wood, Chief Police Magistrate of Hongkong, has taken over his appointment as acting Judge.

Hin Wong, boy scout commissioner, in Canton, has been appointed one of the advisers to the Canton Students' Union.

Arthur H. Lym, of the firm of Mark and Lym, has been appointed assistant manager of the Canton Times Publishing Co., to succeed T. L. Lee, who has resigned.

The Canton Civil Government has appointed Li Siu Yu, Swatow Police Commissioner, as a school inspector to the Chinese in the Straits and the South Sea colonies.

Tam Lai Ting, a well known Canton merchant, has pledged $50,000 towards the proposed endowment fund for an institution for the poor outside the East Gate of Canton.

Chung Wing-Kwong, vice-president, and S. H. Tam, instructor in agriculture in the Canton Christian College, have returned from Changchow, Fukien, after a three weeks trip there.

Several returned overseas Chinese merchants, under the leadership of Cheng Po-shan and Kwok Kung-wu, are organizing a large cotton mill to be established in Honam, Canton.

Hu Han-min, Wong Tsing-wei and his collagues in the Southwestern University Commission, were entertained at dinner by the members of the Canton Western Returned Student's Union on March 1.

Yick Hok Ching, a well known Canton scholar gentry, for many years leader of the Man Lan Shue Yuen, an association for the literati of the old school of learning, died February 18. He left one son.

Robert John White, chief appraiser of the Canton Chinese Customs Service, died at his residence, Shameen, on February 21. Mr. White was 52 years old and was just about to retire on pension.

The principal of the True Light School is planning to establish a Chinese Boy Scout Troop in his school and he has engaged T. P. Hwang, a graduate of Columbia University, as scoutmaster.

Wong Joy King, who was deputed by the Canton Military government to eradicate poppies in the Chao Mei districts, reports that all the opium poppies in these districts will be entirely destroyed in a few months.

A company of Red Cross workers of the Honan Red Cross Association of Canton left for the North River districts March 2 by train from Wonsha. This indicates that fighting is either in progress or is expected there.

Under the auspices of Wong Kiong, one of the directors of the Canton Branch of the Sino-French Educational Association, another batch of forty-one students is scheduled to sail for France in the next few weeks.

The Ling Tung Student's Union has decided to open a primary school in Swatow for the poor and no school fee will be charged. The graduates of different schools are invited to offer free instruction service.

C. Y. Chen Kio-woon, former president of Kwangtung Educational Association, addressed the religious meeting of the Canton Y. M. C. A. on the night of February 22. He became a Christian less than a year ago.

Judge Charles S. Lobingier, of the United States Court at Shanghai, is expected in Canton on March 18 or 19. While in Canton, Judge Lobingier will hold special sessions of the U. S. Court at the American Consulate-General.

The old boys of the Anglo-Chinese College, Swatow, held a meeting recently with a view to organize a Chinese-English School and to introduce modern learning among the Chinese merchants, and elected Chan Chiot as their president.

The wedding of Mr. George Harold Thomas, M. D. and Miss Norah Gourdin took place on February 21, at the University Church, Kennedy Road in Hongkong. Dr. Thomas was the first student graduated in medicine at the Hongkong University.

Dr. Chao S. Bok, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Constitutionalist Provinces, left Canton February 26 for the North. In Canton Dr. Bok was department chief of the Ministry of Justice before receiving his promotion in the Supreme Court.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Admiral Tang Ting-kwang, as president and secretary of the Admiral Ching Pih-Kwang Memorial Association, presided over a memorial service here February 26, the second anniversary of the death of Admiral Ching Pih-Kwang.

The Canton Euro-American Returned Students Association has applied to the Civil Governor for a grant of a piece of public land for the purpose of erecting an association building. The particular site wanted is the Szitsi-sim-lum temple, in Mu-Pui-tou, near Wing Hon Malco, Canton.

The Kwangtung Students Union has wired Hsu Shih-chang, the Peking President, protesting against the imprisonment of the Peking students who recently

demonstrated in opposition to direct negotiations with Japan for the return of Kiaochow. Their immediate release is urged by the local students.

The Canton Civil Governor has appointed Chu Lim-chi, the Chief Clerk for Educational Affairs of the Civil Administration, as acting principal, for the High Normal School for Girls.

Wu Tsi-fei, Wang Tsing-wei and Li Shih-seng, well-known Chinese scholars, addressed a meeting of several thousand persons on February 24, at Tien Ma-heng. All told of the work of the Chinese laborers in France and the increase of Chinese students in French schools and colleges.

Won Kiong and Mr. Li Shih-tseng, all of Canton, are starting a campaign for the subscription of a fund to aid the Chinese students now studying in France and to organize and maintain a students' association to look after their interests. The Canton Military government has given $4,000 toward the fund.

A passenger on board the Taileeng Junk from Canton was shot and killed during a quarrel between some soldiers as the boat was going to Canton. The soldier who fired the fatal shot objected to being searched by another soldier who was on guard duty and pulled out his gun to threaten the latter.

The Canton Military government has awarded military decorations to a large number of military officers who are serving under the different commands in the Constitutionalist Provinces General Po Wen-wei, General Li Kan-yuan. General Wang Wen-hua have all been given the first class Wen-hu decoration.

The promoters of the Southwestern University have answered the inquiry presented in a public letter in the press concerning the reason for choosing Shanghai for the University to the effect that Shanghai is much more accessible to students from Shansi, Szechuan, Kweichow, Hunan and Fukien than Canton.

The farewell dinner to be given to Mr. Claud Severn, C. M. G. by the Hongkong Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has been fixed for March 6, at the Kam Ling Hotel, Hongkong. More than a hundred of the leading Chinese merchants in the Colony have signified their intention of being present.

H. K. Caskoy, a secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, is spending a few days in Canton visiting the local association. During his stay in Canton, Mr. Caskoy conferred with the secretaries of the Canton Y.M.C.A. preparatory to making reports of the work to the associations in America.

A number of members of the Canton Y. M. C. A. will attend the convention of the association which is to be held in Tientsin during the first week of April. It is expected that a delegation of fifteen men will represent Canton. The Suaning Y. M. C. A. has already arranged for five of its Board of Directors to represent the Association in the convention.

A committee of fifteen representatives of the Canton Press Association met recently to make preliminary arrangements for the accommodation and convention of the Second Press Conference in Canton. It was decided that a descriptive pamphlet containing information about Canton and vicinity be issued for circulation to the vernacular press in the country.

The Canton Military government has sent forth a long telegram to Premier Chin Bun-peng, Peking not to open direct negotiations with Japan for the return of Kiaochow to China. It is urged that the matter be submitted later to the League of Nations for settlement which is considered more in keeping with China's previous stand in the Paris Peace Conference.

We are Manufacturers of All Kinds of

Pure, Sweet Chocolate
Milk Chocolate Tablets
Covertures—Cocoa Powders, Cocoa Butter.

Cable or Write us for Export Prices stating Shipments desired.

Large Factory Facilities enable us to take care of your every need.

ROCKWOOD & COMPANY

Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A.
Estab. 1886.

Cable Address:
"WOODROCK"-Brooklyn. All Codes Used

Among the passengers who departed by the *S.S. Venezuela* for America from Hongkong were Sir William and Lady Rees Davies, who are going home on long leave; H. E. S. Payne and E. W. H. Janes of Messrs, A. S. Watson and Co., also on leave. Mr. Payer will not return. Other passengers included Peter Loung Kee, a member of the Governing Council of Macao, who is on a round the world tour.

The Rev, F. Stubbs, F. R. G. S., of New Zealand, arrived at Canton, February 22, after touring 35 countries. He is residing with his daughter, Mrs. Edward W. Kirk at Kong Chuen Hospital, Kong Chuen, Canton. Toward the end of this month, he will leave Canton for Japan and other places, returning to Canton in September when he hopes to have an opportunity of addressing the foreign community on his travels.

The Students in Canton are more and more turning to writing and journalistic work. Numerous student publications have been started during the last two months, among them being *High Normal Monthly*, published jointly by the teachers and students of the High Normal School, *High Normal Weekly, Literary Monthly, Human Voice,* and *The New Student*, all conducted by students of the High Normal School.

At a recent session of the Kwangsi Provincial Assembly, it was proposed and heartily supported that Kwangsi should have its own provincial university. The first scheme is to establish a college of arts with other departments to follow later as financial means will permit. If this idea is realized, Kwangsi, though more backward than Canton in many respects, would be ahead of Kwangtung in the promotion of higher education.

Seven students were arrested in Canton by detectives at eight o'clock in the evening of February 19. Ten students were marching along Sap Pat Po

and Sap Tsat Po, the most congested part of the city vociferously shouting to remind the people to boycott Japanese goods. They were cautioned not to conduct themselves in an unruly manner by the police, for their behavior might be harmful to business owing to the approach of the lunar New Year, and they retorted in terms most offensive. The detectives arrested seven of them, while the rest escaped.

H. W.

Canton, March 4, 1920.

Who's Who in China

General M. K. Tinn, Chief of the Aeronautic Department.
(丁錦孚嘉韓)

General M. K. Tinn, Chief of the Chinese government Aeronautic Department, and Commander of the Third Brigade of the Frontier Defence Army, is the right-hand man and trusted counselor of the present Prime Minister; enjoys the intimacy with Marshal Tuan Chi-jui; and has been a member of the Peiyang Military Party for two decades. The policy of General Tinn and the Prime Minister is more enlightened than other members of the party to which they belong.

General Tinn has a wonderful grasp of the political situation, and is obliging and frank in official and personal dealings. Although not a Christian, he received much of the Christian influence in his school days, and has since been very friendly disposed towards Christianity, and has been helping the Y. M. C. A. movement in various ways.

Born at Wusih, Kiangsu, General Tinn is forty-two years old. He studied Chinese under a private tutor, and learned how to compose eight-leg essays. Later, he entered the Nanyang College, a government institution, in Shanghai. He chose Japanese as his foreign language, and proved himself to be a good linguist and a studious pupil. In 1897 he graduated from the Nanyang College.

Soon after his graduation, General Tinn went to North China and through the introduction of Wu Shih-lung, former President of Peking Government University, joined General Tuan Chi-jui, who was then holding the position of Chief of the General Staff of the Viceroy of Chihli, in the capacity of translator to undertake the translation from Japanese into Chinese of all the books on military tactics. After having translated the Japanese books into Chinese for three months, he applied to General Tuan for permission to enter a military school to study military tactics. His request was granted, and he joined the Peiyang Military Academy in which institution most of the military leaders in China today were educated. He graduated in 1902. During his three years of stay in the Peiyang Military Academy he headed his class in every subject. Four different generals including General Tuan and the late President Feng Kuo-chang applied for his service. General Feng who was then engaged in training troops succeeded in getting General Tinn to work under him.

In 1903, when General Feng was appointed Director-General of the Royal Military College in Peking, General Tinn became a teacher of that school and it was then considered a high honor to teach princes, marquis and barons. In 1905 General Tinn was a member of the Army Board and transferred to study military science and tactics under a Japanese officer called Chuanhitu, who consented to become a Chinese subject by arrangement with the late President Yuan Shih-kai, the then Grand Councillor, and expressed his willingness to build up a strong army for China. General Tieh Liang, president of the Army Board, at the request of Yuan Shih-kai, detailed ten junior officers to receive personal instructions from that Japanese and exempted them from attending the Board. General Tinn was one of the ten junior officers.

In 1906, General Tinn was engaged by the Army Board as an adviser. One year later, he was invited by Li Ching-hsi, Viceroy of Yunnan and Kweichow, to be Chief of the General Staff in the Viceroy's Yamen, and he was also in command of 2,000 troops. In 1911, the revolution came, and though truly republican at his heart, General Tinn refused to revolt against the reigning dynasty on the ground that every disciplined military man must be loyal to the government he serves although those other than soldiers and officers could go against it as much as they liked. General Tsai Ao, the restorer of the Republic, became the revolutionary commander and ordered General Tinn's arrest. As he was too busily occupied with affairs inside the capital city of Yunnan, he did not have time to see to it that General Tinn, who was with his own troops outside the city, was arrested. General Tinn was waiting for his fateful hour. He told his Yunnan soldiers under him to enter the city and join the revolutionary army, but as to himself, he would remain in his camp and await the arrest. Upon the repeated urging of his soldiers from the other provinces, he left Yunnan without baggage and money. After several months of travelling he reached Shanghai at the height of the revolution. His native place wanted him to help them in crushing the Manchu government, and the Northern government wired to him for his service in the North. He responded to neither request. He said that he could not take side with the republican elements and fight the northern generals who used to be his teachers and chiefs, nor could he help the Manchus and fight his own people and his relatives. He remained quiet at Shanghai during the revolution.

After the revolution, General Tinn went to Peking at the invitation of Yuan Shih-kai and was appointed Super-

Ford

FORD

FORD is a name which needs no explanation in the circle of motor car owners or prospective buyers. It's world wide reputation and demand is the result of its constant performance and low cost of maintenance. You should buy yours now while the price is at—

TAELS 700

SOLE AGENTS

The Hudford Garage

Dodge and Seymour (China), Limited

Telephone, Central—322 **89-91 Rue Montauban, SHANGHAI**

visor of the Ministry of War to look after military education of soldiers and officers. In 1914, he was appointed Councillor of the Ministry of War. In 1917, he assisted Marshal Tuan in defeating the monarchical movement of General Chang Hsun. Upon the appointment of Marshal Tuan as Prime Minister after the restoration of the Republic, he was made Chief of the Military Operations Department of the Ministry of War. In 1919 he was appointed Brigadier-General and was given a brigade of the Frontier Defence Army to command.

At the end of 1919 he was appointed Chief of the Chinese Government Aeronautic Department. General Tinn received the Second Class Chiao Ho Decoration, the Second Class Wen Hu Decoration, the Second Class Pao Kung Chiao Ho Decoration, and the fifth Order of Merit.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

March 11. American rescue party frees Dr. Shelton from Yunnan bandits.

March 12. Chinese customs men at Shanghai form union.——Yunnan bandits capture Rev. Metcalf, British missionary.

March 13. Sixteen hundred coolies from Labor Battalions said to be destitute in Shanghai.

March 14. Shelton rescue party effects release of Rev. Metcalf from Yunnan bandits.

March 17. Chinese government, according to press dispatch, will buy arms and munitions smuggled into country by Italians.

SIBERIA

March 12. Harbin asked to recognize Vladivostok Zemstvo government.

March 13. Soviets seek peace with Japan, and other nations, according to advices to Vladivostok.

March 14. Soviets recognize Zemstvo government in Siberia, press reports declare.

JAPAN

March 16. Japan to try new voting system in May election, according to press dispatches.

GENERAL

March 11. U. S. Senate adopts Lodge reservation to peace treaty, striking out names Japan and China, and giving America free hand in the Far East.——Constantinople occupied by Allied troops.——Field Marshal Hindenburg said to seek German presidency.

March 12. U. S. Senate committee investigates charge that Navy failed to act promptly in late war ——Czech president Masrryk to hold office for life.

March 13. Supreme Council of League of Nations urges new plans to stop economic disturbances.——Wilson holds Article 10 of Treaty necessary to ensure permanent peace.——Boycott threat made to British government by Mohammedans.——Secretary Daniels announces America will have unsurpassable Navy.—— Swedish cabinet resigns.

March 14. Press dispatch says Emir Feieul will declare Syria an independent state with himself as King.——German people make attacks on Allied soldiers and officers.

March 15. Reports from Paris say that a revolutionary monarchist and militarist movement has

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1831
TEXTILE MACHINERY

Manufacturers of the Following Machines

COTTON MACHINERY

Opening
Conveying
Distributing
Picking
Revolving Flat Cards
Sliver Lap Machines
Ribbon Lap Machines
Combing Machines
Drawing Frames
Roving Frames
Spinning Frames
Spoolers
Twisters
Reels
Quillers
Looms

COTTON WASTE MACHINERY

Openers
Pickers
Willows
Card Feeds
Full Roller Cards
Condensers
Revolving Flat Cards
Derby Doublers
Roving Frames
Spinning Frames
Spoolers
Twisters

WOOLEN MACHINERY

Card Feeds
Full Roller Cards
Condensers
Wool Spinning Frames

WORSTED MACHINERY

Cone Roving Frames

Descriptive Catalogues and Estimates Furnished

SOLE AGENTS

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Far Eastern Division, Inc.
SHANGHAI.

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS
WHITINSVILLE, MASS. U.S.A.

begun in Berlin.——U. S. Senate adopts reservation declaring reparations commission must not interfere with trade between Germany and America without consent of latter.——Germans said to be active in commercial field of Mexico.

March 16. U. S. note to Supreme Council of League states it is impossible for nation to deal with Russian Soviet regime.——Reports say Marshal Hindenburg will be proclaimed "Imperiall President of Germany" with headquarters at Dresden.——U. S. Senate reported to be preparing for vote on Treaty of Peace.

March 17. Egypt joins with Soudan in proclaiming independence from British empire protectorate.——Wilson says Treaty will be killed if Article 10 is modified.——Militarists now control German revolution, late advices say, with trade unions threatening a general strike.——Dutch government orders increased vigilance of Kaiser's exile home.——Germans said to be carrying on a general plan of annoyances toward Allies military persons, especially the French.——Marconi offers network of wireless to British government.

Men and Events

H. C. Faxon, manager of Andersen, Meyer & Co., at Peking, is in Shanghai on a brief business visit.

The Manila Cablenews-American, has been sold to the Catholic Publishing Co., an organization of Filipino capitalists, according to a recent announcement.

A. B. Hykes of the United States Steel Products Company, Shanghai, is planning to depart for America on leave on Saturday, March 20. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Hykes.

Dr. Wu Lien-teh, chairman of the medical conference held in Peking recently, and chief of the Plague Prevention Bureau at Harbin, has arrived in Shanghai and will depart for North China the end of this week.

Henry S. DeVault, has arrived in Shanghai for the purpose of opening offices for Haskins and Sells, one of the largest American firms of certified public accountants. The firm has offices in the principal cities of America and in London.

Charles F. Wallace, representative of Stone and Webster, one of the largest engineering and contracting firms in America who has been in China on a general tour of inspection for several weeks departed for his home in Boston last week.

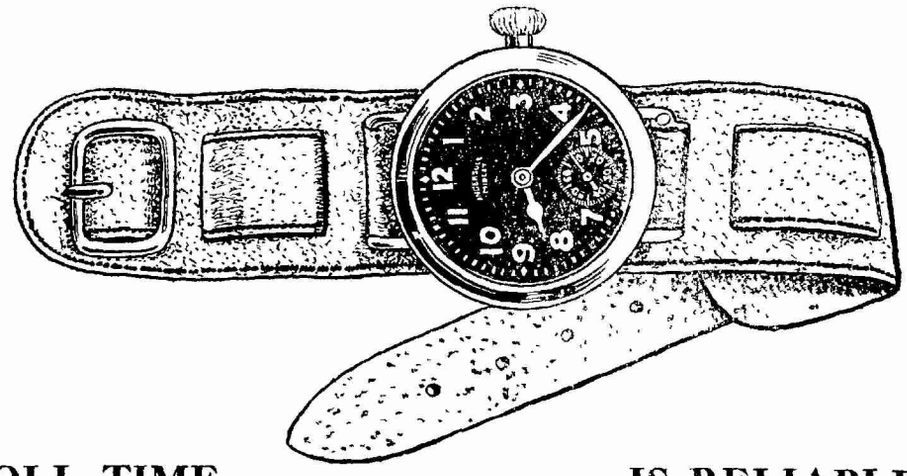
A supply of Income Tax Return Blanks for the year 1919, (Personal and Corporation income and profit tax returns) have been received by the Consulate General, Shanghai, and may be had by calling personally at the Consulate General, Shipping Office.

The Press Congress of the World will hold its first post-war meeting in Sidney, New South Wales, beginning October 21, 1920, according to an official notification sent out from the office of the president Walter Williams, dean of the School of Journalism, University of Missouri. The last meeting which was held in San Francisco in July 1915, was attended by 956 accredited delegates representing twenty-nine countries and forty-six states.

CORRECT TIME FOR MORE THAN TEN YEARS FOR $7.45 MEX.

INGERSOLL RADIOLITE WRISTWATCH

NIGHT TIME



DAY TIME

INGERSOLL TIME IS RELIABLE TIME

INGERSOLL DEPT.

GASTON, WILLIAMS & WIGMORE—F. E. D. INC. 4 THE BUND SHANGHAI

Mr. James F. Yeager, a prominent American lawyer of Zamboanga, P. I., was a passenger on the s. s. *Nanking* enroute to Manila, and during his brief stay in port gave some of his old fellow townsmen a pleasant surprise by calling upon them. Mr. Yeager is returning to the Islands from an extended visit to the United States and expects to wind up his affairs in the Islands within the next few months and return to America permanently.

Edward E. Rearon, foreign trade adviser of the U. S. War Trade Board during the war and later representative of the War Trade Board and American vice-consul at Kobe, Japan, until December 1, 1919, has resumed the practice of law at New York with his former associate, James H. Hickey, according to an announcement received. Special attention will be given to matters connected with foreign trade or with government departments at Washington.

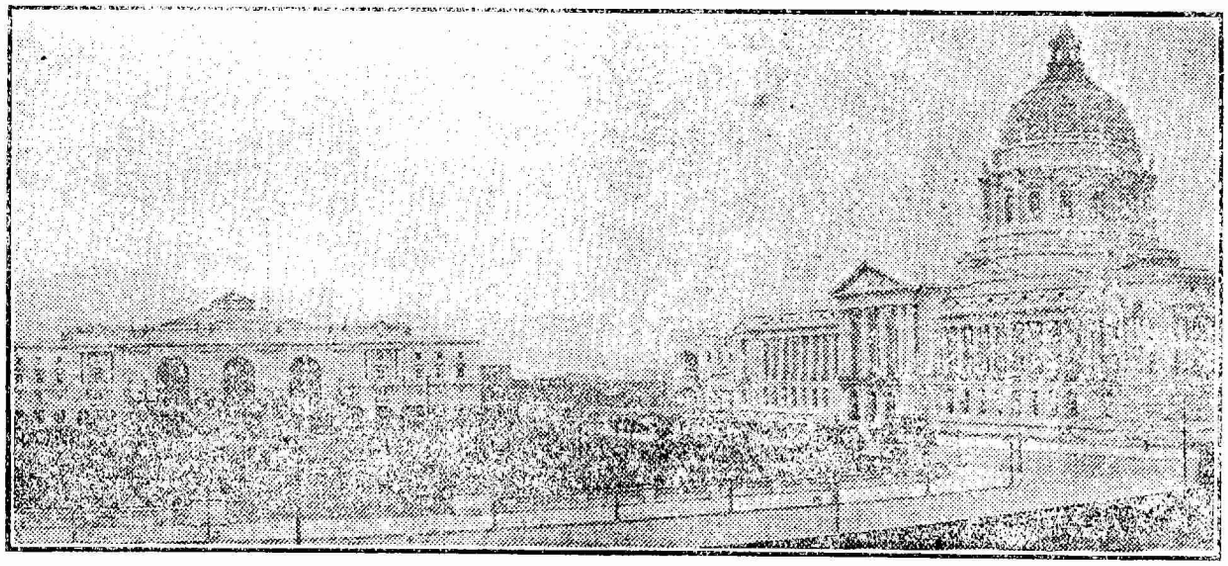
Among those who departed on the *Empress of Asia* on Saturday, March 13, were: Bishop and Mrs. Malony; Dr. and Mrs. F. D. Gamewell of the China Continuation Commttee; Miss Alice Fitch and the Rev. George Fitch; Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Harris of the British American Tobacco Co.; Capt, E. I. M. Barrett; C. C. Boyd of Jardine Matheson & Co; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Timmons, who have been in various points in the Orient representing the Hearst News Service; R. K. Hykes and E. M. Geibel of the Standard Oil Company; and A. J. Carson of the firm of Stephenson and Carson.

Thomas F. Millard, journalist and war correspondent, was the guest of honor at a general luncheon meeting of the American University Club, Friday, March 18, at the Carlton Cafe. Mr. Millard is widely known in China, having been at one time editor of *The China Press* and *Millard's Review*. He is also a distinguished student of Far Eastern affairs having written several books on the situation. Mr. Millard spoke on the present day situation of the Far East in world politics, from information partially gained while he was an unofficial member of the Chinese peace mission at Versailles and later at Washington where he was called before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate in regard to the Shantung settlement.

A remarkable object lesson in agriculture is in progress near Mather, Wisconsin, where a colony of some thirty Chinese settled, two or three years ago, and began reclaiming a marshy district of nearly 900 acres. American farmers in the vicinity shook their heads and smiled skeptically when the Chinese farmers went to work; while some still insist that the enterprise will not last, and that farming cannot long be conducted, without fertilizer, by the simple process of plowing twice a near and harrowing a dozen or more times. But the farm has produced its second big crop, and what was hitherto waste land is returning a substantial profit to those who are working it. The project, it is interesting to know, was planned by a Chinese who had graduated from the agricultural school of the University of Wisconsin, and might, therefore, be described as a Chino-American experiment in agriculture, which goes forward with highly gratifying results. —*From the Christian Science Monitor.*

Hugo Reiss, manager of Andersen, Meyer & Co., expects to depart on Sunday, March 21, for Hongkong, where he will meet E. B. Bruce of the Pacific Development Corporation, Galen F. Stone of Hayden Stone & Company, and Mr. Wiggin of the Chase National Bank. Since leaving China, Messrs Stone Wiggin and Bruce, have visited all parts of the Philippine Islands and the Dutch East Indies. After a brief visit in Hongkong and South China they will return to America.

Where American and Chinese Delegates Will Discuss Foreign Trade of the Two Countries



The foregoing picture shows the civic center of San Francisco, the building on the left being the Civic Auditorium and the one on the right the City Hall. The National Foreign Trade Convention which meets in San Francisco, May 12 to 15 will be held in the Civic Auditorium. The building has a seating capacity of approximately 12,000 persons. The National Foreign Trade Convention which meets annually attracts the leading business men in all lines of industry who are interested in the development of foreign trade. This year a special effort is being made to attract visitors from all countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean. Approximately 100 leading American and Chinese business men from China are expected to attend this year's meeting, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company having reserved one boat, the *Ecuador* sailing on March 27, for the exclusive use of delegates from Shanghai and other points in China. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai and the Chinese government at Peking have already sent several delegates to the meeting which will discuss the development of the China-American trade

American Silk Men to Visit China

In order that the matters of improving the sources of raw silk supplies for the American market and improving the quality of the raw silk used by American manufacturers may be taken up with the producer of the raw product in the field of production, a commission of American Silk manufacturers left New York February 18 for the Far East and are now in Japan. The commission will come to Shanghai during the first part of April.

While in China the members of the commission will visit the various filatures of Shanghai and the sericulture schools of this city and of Hangchow and Nanking. They will be entertained while in Shanghai by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and will be met upon arrival by a committee repesenting the Chinese silk producers. The arrangements for the stay of the silk manufacturers in China are being made by Eric A. Ericson, manager of Villa Bros, silk exporters, Shanghai.

The commission is composed of the most representative silk manufacturers of the United States and their visit to China is one of the utmost importance both to this country and to America. One of the objects of the commission will be to cooperate with a view to insure a better relationship and friendlier spirit in business dealings.

The members of the commission are: Charles Cheney of Cheney Brothers, South Mancnester, Conn., and president of the Silk Association of America; William C. Cheney of Cheney Brothers; Emil J. Stehli of the Silks Corporation; George A. Post of the Post and Sheldon Corporation; John D. Dunlop of John Dunlop's Sons; D. E. Douty, manager of the U.S. Conditioning and Testing Company; and Ramsay Peugnet, secretary of the Silk Association of America. All of the members are accompanied by their wives.

Bill up for American China Companies

The action being taken by Congress in the United States to provide for the incorporation of companies engaged in foreign trade, with particular reference to the American companies affected by the recent amendment to the China Companies Order of Hongkong, is described briefly in the following report printed by the *New York Journal of Commerce* under a Washington date line of January 27:

The House Committee on Judiciary had a hearing today on the Dyer bill to provide for the incorporation of companies engaged in foreign trade. The purpose of this legislation is to protect American business men in China who are discriminated against in recent amendments to the Hongkong ordnance governing foreign trade concerns in China. Col. Charles Denby,

former Consul-General at Shanghai, and son of a former minister to China; P. S. Reinsch, former Minister to China; Ambrose Winston, of the Department of State, and Francis R. Eldridge, chief of the Far Eastern Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, appeared to urge the passage of the bill.

They said that sentiment in China was extremely favorable to the United States at the present time. China, it was declared, is gratified that this country has not joined the League of Nations, as under the various treaties that have been signed with other countries China has been tied up commercially and greatly restricted in her trade. Now she looks to the United States to counteract these conditions by entering into competition with those countries.

It was recommended that if the bill be passed provision be made for relieving the proposed corporations from all taxes, in order that they might compete with British and Japanese firms. The trade is waiting for Americans, it was said, and if they fail to get it Great Britain and Japan will succeed in displacing American trading firms.

Philippine Chinese Honor Shanghai Publisher

By Philippine Press Service of Millard's Review

One of the most elaborate social events held in Manila this season was a dinner given recently at the Chinese consulate by the Honorable Kwei Chih, Chinese Consul-General for the Philippine Islands, and Mrs. Kwei Chih, Dee C. Chuan, president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Carlos Palanca, president of the Chinese Educational Association and Siy Cong Bieng, of Ciy Cong Bieng and Co., in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Bau, who arrived on the *Empress of Russia* on their way to Hongkong.

Mr. Bau is the father-in-law of Albino Z. Sycip, one of the most prominent Chinese lawyers in the Philippine Islands. Mr. Bau is also well known in Shanghai, where he is the largest stockholder and manager of the Commercial Press, Ltd., one of the greatest printing establishments in the Far East.

The guest list included many of the most prominent names in Manila social and business life, and the long banquet table fairly sparkled with rare wit and humor of a variety that might well be expected from such a cultured and intelligent group of diners. "If the Japanese people had treated the Koreans the way that the Americans have always treated the Filipinos, there would be no trouble in Korea today," is the declaration made by the Honorable Kwei Chih, Chinese Consul-General, in the course of an address delivered at the recent inauguration dinner of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce.

Kwei Chihs' remarks were warmly applauded by more than 400 Chinese and Fillipino merchants, who unanamously agreed that the facts set forth in the Consul-General's address were authentic and worthy of note by the Japanese government.

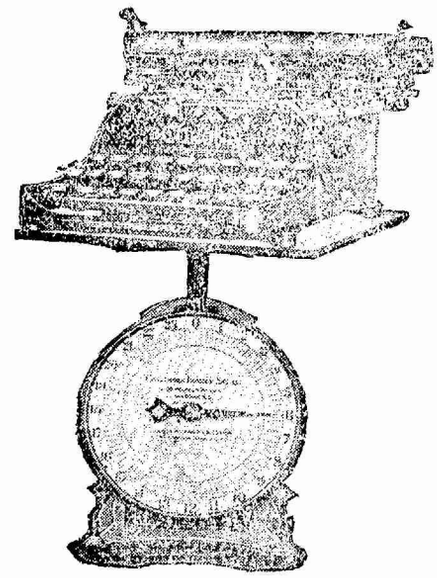
The Children's Refuge

A report of the Children's Refuge, Brenan Road, has been issued for the year 1919 and shows the development in the refuge last year and the keen interest manifested by the residents of Shanghai in supporting such a worthy institution. The report

CORONA

The Personal Writing Machine

What Corona's Light Weight Means to You



CORONA'S light weight makes possible a typewriting machine as a constant companion wherever you go.

CORONA'S six pound weight means a personal writing machine that can be used in the office, folded into the handy carrying case and taken home in the evening.

CORONA'S light weight means a machine which can be introduced into the school room, lecture halls, court room—places where other machines cannot be taken.

CORONA'S light weight means increased efficiency.

It is a duty you owe yourself to investigate this master production at once.

The price is only—

$60

SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA

DODGE AND SEYMOUR (CHINA) LTD.
SHANGHAI

(Clip This Coupon)

DODGE AND SEYMOUR (CHINA), LTD.
SHANGHAI

Send the undersigned your booket and information about the Corona.

Name .....

Address .....

12-137

What Does Your Mirror Say?

DOES your mirror reflect the charm of a perfect complexion, or does it tell all too plainly of the ill-effects worked by the vagaries of the weather?

YOUR MIRROR WILL REFLECT the loveliness of a clear skin—soft, smooth and fragrant—by the use of just a little POND'S the *original* Vanishing Cream — applied regularly night and morning. POND'S is a sure protection that will prevent either time or weather stealing the youth and beauty from your face. POND'S imparts that delightful bloom of perfect skin health, so attractive and alluring, which it is the desire of every woman to possess. This is Miss Violet Vanbrough's experience—why should it not be yours also. She writes:—

"I am delighted with POND'S VANISHING CREAM, it is so refreshing and pleasant for the skin."

"SO refreshing and pleasant"—that is the effect of POND'S. It is employed with perfect ease—no trouble whatever, just a little applied with finger tips night and morning and between engagements—no grease, no stickiness, no massage. It vanishes into the texture of the skin, and is visible only in the effect of a perfect complexion. Exquisitely perfumed with Jacqueminot Roses.

12-138

expresses appreciation to Deaconess Henderson, who has managed to carry on the work of the home with the suddenly developed knitting industry; to Mrs. Walcott Warner and family for a generous contribution; Dr. Fullerton and staff of St. Elizabeth's Hospital for free medical advice and care; to the British American Tobacco Company for printing; the Ministering Children's League contribution; Mr. Porter who audited this year's accounts; thanks to Mrs. Brodie Clark for coal and to Dr. Stanley, Mr. Harpur, and Mr. Godfrey for professional advice. The great development in the industrial work is noted by the large contribution made to the Red Cross for the Siberian relief. Orders for knitted sweaters, coats and other garments are also taken for the public and the children are very interested in working with the bright colored wools for the varied garments. The treasury is $2,801.72 as against $3,870.58 the previous year and this balance is quite inadequate to carry on the work until the next Municipal grant in April.

It is hoped that during the coming year many subscriptions will be made for the Refuge Home, as the subscriptions fell off considerably last year and with the ever increasing local appeals for philanthropic objects, a goodly amount is needed to carry on the work. The Refuge is maintained for children but there are those who live on year after year in the home because they are incapable, either for married life or to fill positions in any capacity, being mentally deficient. Some extensive repairs have been made on the buildings, etc. Subscriptions may be sent to Mrs. R. C. Beebe, treasurer, Children's Refuge, 207 N. Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Musical Given by Mrs. Wilbur

About 80 guests were present at the musical given at the home of Mrs. H. A. Wilbur, 124 Dixwell Road, Shanghai, on the afternoon of Wednesday, March 17, from 4:30 to 7 o'clock. A special feature of the well arranged program was a reading by Miss Sze Mi Tsung, a member of the graduating class of McTyeire School. Miss Sze gave a selection from "Prince Arthur," and displayed her talent along that line. The program follows:

Part I.

Violin .....Cradle Song—Hauser
William Lockwood

Piano.....Brahms Waltzes
Nellie Haskell

Piano.....Nocturne—Luebert
Margaret Pillie

Vocal.....Invictus—Huhn
Mr. Burman

Reading.....Prince Arthur—Shakespeare
Miss Sze Mi Tsung

Violin .....Romance—Reis
Mrs. Walker

Part II.

Piano .....Shepherd's Day—Grainger
Miss Mitchell

Vocal..... .....O Little Mother of Mine—Nevins
Smilin's Thro'—Penn
Mr. Cameron

Violin .....Mazurka—Wieniaski
The Rain—Bohm

Reading.....Helen Thorne—Elizabeth S. Phelps
Miss Park

Piano.....Two Arabesques—Debussy
Mr. Tewksbury
Vocal.....The Blind Plowman—Clark
I Passed by Your Window—Brake
Mr. Burman

Of Special Interest

The American Woman's Club will have a *The Dansant* at the Carlton Cafe, on Tuesday, March 25 from 5 to 7 p. m. Music will be furnished by the Carlton orchestra.

The wedding took place at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on March 16, of Philip William Blackwell and Margaret Alice Brodie of Shanghai. Mr. Blackwell is a member of the firm of Butterfield and Swire, Shanghai.

A meeting of the staff of the American Woman's Club annual will be held at the home of Mrs. Arthur Rugh, 154 Dixwell Road, Shanghai, on Friday afternoon March 26. It is hoped that all members will be present.

Members and their families will be present at the dinner-dance to be given by the Rotary Club on Friday evening, March 19, at the Cafe Parisien, Shanghai. The entire Cafe will be given over to the Rotary Club for the evening and the music will be furnished by the Cafe Parisien orchestra.

J. Harold Dollar and the staff of the Robert Dollar Company in Shanghai entertained a number of Chinese merchants and several members of the staff of the Y. M. C. A. at dinner at the Union Club of China on Thursday evening, March 11. About twenty-five guests were present.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Crane, 6 Avenue Dubail, Shanghai, were hosts to a number of men of the U. S. gunboats, *Quiros* and *Wilmington* at their home last week. During the evening several musical numbers were given and readings. Later in the evening there was dancing after which refreshments were served.

The managers of the Bank of China and the Salt Industrial Bank of Shanghai on Friday evening, March 12, entertained the managers of several of the foreign banks and a number of prominent Chinese business men at dinner in honor of J. A. Thomas, American vice-president and Hsu En-yuen, Chinese vice-president of the Chinese-American Bank. About fifty guests were present.

On Sunday afternoon, March 14, the marriage took place of Mena Silas and Miss Cecilia Gubbay at Mohawk Lodge, Mohawk Road, Shanghai. D. H. Silas, father of the groom performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Silas departed on Sunday for a short trip up country and planned to depart for Japan, Manila and Hongkong on their wedding trip on Wednesday, March 17. About 500 guests attended the wedding.

An at home was held at the Navy Y. M. C. A. on Saturday evening, March 13, when Mrs. R. W. Squires, and Mrs. Scott of the Social Welfare Committee of the American Woman's Club acted as hostesses. A program including the following numbers was given: piano solos, Mrs. Hopson; readings, A. Q. Adamson; violin solo, Mr. Vogel; readings, Mr. Evans; piano solo, Mr. Solis; slight of hand performances, Mr. Reyes. Moving pictures were also shown.

Mrs. Florence Ayscough delivered a lecture on "Chinese Sculpture in its Relation to the World of Shades," at a meeting of the American Woman's Club on Tuesday afternoon, March 16. The lecture was well illustrated with slides. The hostesses for tea were Mrs. N. E. Lurton, and Mrs. Robert Clark. Previous to the lecture Mrs. R. C. Cheney, who is visiting in Shanghai, spoke briefly on her appreciation of the woman's club in China, composed of American women and also brought greetings from the Cosmopolitan Club of New York of which she is a member.

Lord Grey Approves U. S. Treaty Course

The following significant letter written by Lord Grey upon his return to England from his post as Ambassador to America appeared in the London Times and in the New York Times on January 31;

"Nothing, it seems to me, is more desirable in international politics than a good understanding between the democracy of the United States, on the one hand, and the democracies of Great Britain and the self-governing dominions, and, I hope, we may add Ireland, on the other. Nothing would be more disastrous than a misunderstanding and estrangement.

"There are some aspects of the position in the United States with regard to the League of Nations which are not wholly understood of Great Britain. In the hope that as a result of my recent stay in Washington I may be able to make that position better understood, I venture to offer the following observations. They represent only my own personal opinion and nothing more, and they are given simply as those of a private individual.

"In Great Britain and the allied countries there is naturally impatience and disappointment at the delay of the United States in ratifying the Peace Treaty and the covenant of the League of Nations. It is perhaps not so generally recognized here that there is also great impatience and disappointment in the United States. Nowhere is the impasse caused by the deadlock between the President and the Senate more keenly regretted than in the United States, where there is a strong and even urgent desire in the public opinion to see a way out of that impasse found which will be both honorable to the United States and helpful to the world. It would be well to understand the real difficulties with which the people of the United States have been confronted. In the clear light of right understanding what seemed the disgreeable features of the situation will assume a more favorable and intelligible aspect.

"Let us first get rid of one possible misunderstanding. No charge of bad faith or repudiating signatures can be brought against the action of the United States Senate. By the American Constitution it is an independent body, an independent element in the treaty-making power. Its refusal to ratify the treaty cannot expose either itself or the country to a charge of bad faith or repudiation.

"Nor is it fair to represent the United States as holding up the treaty solely from motives of party politics and thereby sacrificing the interests of the other nations for this petty consideration.

"It is true that there are party politics and personal animosities in the United States. An American who saw much of England between 1880 and 1890 said that the present conditions of politics in the United States reminded him of what he had observed in London when Gladstone first advocated home rule for Ireland. Party politics and personal animosities arising out of them operate in every de-

mocratic country. They are factors varying from time to time in degree, but always more on the active, and they operate upon every public question which is at all controversial. They are, however, not the sole or even the prime cause of the difficulty in the United States about the League of Nations.

"Nor is it true to say that the United States is moved solely by self-interest to the disregard of higher ideals. In the United States, as in other countries, there are cross currents and backwaters in the national life and motives. When the nation was roused by the war these cross-currents and backwaters were swept into the main stream of action and obliterated, as they were in other countries. With the reaction to peace and more normal conditions they are again apparent as they are in other countries. But an American might fairly reply that whereas the self-interest of other countries who have conquered in the war is now apparent in the desire to secure special territorial advantages, the self-interest of the United States takes the less aggressive form of desiring to keep itself free from undesirable entanglements, and that it does not lie with other countries to reproach the United States.

"It would be well, therefore, for the reasons both of truth and expediency, to concentrate our attention on the real underlying causes of the Senate's insistence upon reservations in ratifying the Covenant of the League of Nations.

"1. There is in the United States a real conservative feeling for the traditional policy, and one of those traditions consecrated by the advice of Washington is to abstain from foreign and particularly from European entanglements. Even for nations which have been used to European alliances the League of Nations is felt to be something of a new departure.

"This is still more true for the United States, which has hitherto held aloof from all outside alliances. For the League of Nations is not merely a plunge into the unknown, but a plunge into something of which historical advice and traditions have hitherto positively disapproved. It does not say that it will not make this new departure. It recognizes that world conditions have changed, but it desires time to consider, to feel its way and to act with caution. Hence this desire for some qualification and reservation.

"2. The American Constitution not only makes possible, but under certain conditions renders inevitable a conflict between Executive and Legislatures. It would be possible, as the covenant of the League of Nations stands, for a President in some future years to commit the United States through the American representative on the Council of the League of Nations to a policy of which the Legislature at that time might disapprove.

"The contingency is one which cannot arise in Great Britain where the government is daily responsible to the representative authority of the House of Commons and where in case of a conflict between the House of Commons and the government the latter must either immediately give way or public opinion must decide between them and assert itself by immediate general elections.

"This contingency is therefore not present to our minds, and in ratifying the League of Nations we have no need to make any reservations to provide for a contingency which cannot arise in Great Britain."

"But in the United States it is otherwise. The contingency is within the region of practical politics. They have reason, and, if they so desire, the right to provide against it. Reservations with this object are therefore an illustration not only of party politics, but of a great constitutional question which constantly arises between the President and the Senate, and it would be no more fair to label this with the name of party politics than it would be to apply that name to some of the great constitutional struggles which arose between the House of Commons and the executive authority in great Britain in the days before the question had finally been settled in favor of the House of Commons.

"What, then, may we fairly expect from the United States in this great crisis of world policy, for a crisis, indeed, it is? If the participation of the United States was enormously helpful in securing the victory in the critical months of 1918, its help will be even more essential to secure stability in peace. Without the United States the present League of Nations may become little better than a league of the Allies for armed self-defense against a revival of Prussian militarism or against a sinister sequel to Bolshevism in Russia. Bolshevism is despotism, and despotisms have a tendency to become militaristic, as the great French Revolution proved. The great object of the League of Nations is to prevent future wars and to discourage from the beginning the growth of aggressive armaments which would lead to war.

"For this purpose it should operate at once and begin here and now, in the first years of peace, to establish a reputation for justice, moderation, and strength. Without the United States it will have neither the overwhelming physical nor moral force behind it that it should have, or if it has the physical force it will not have the same degree of moral force, for it will be predominately European, and not a world organization, and it will be tainted with all the interracial jealousies of Europe. With the United States in the League of Nations war may be prevented and armaments discouraged, and it will not be in the power of fretful nations of the world to disturb genuine peace. Without the League of Nations the old order of things will revive, the old consequences will recur, there will again be some great catastrophe of war in which the United States will again find itself compelled to intervene for the same reason and at no less or even greater cost than in 1917.

"It would be a mistake to suppose that the American people are prepared or wish to withdraw their influence in world affairs. Americans differ among themselves as to whether they could or ought to have entered the war sooner than they did. It is neither necessary nor profitable for foreigners to discuss this point now. What is common to all Americans and to all foreigners who know the facts is the unselfish, wholehearted spirit in which the American nation acted, when it came into the war. The immediate adoption of compulsory military service and, even more, the rationing of food and fuel in those millions and millions of households over such a vast area, not by compulsion but purely voluntary action in response to an appeal which had no compulsion behind it is a remarkable and even astonishing example of national spirit and idealism.

"That spirit is still there. It is as much a part of the nature and possibilities of the American people as any other characteristic. It is not possible for such a spirit to play such a part as it did in the war and then to relapse and be extinguished altogether. It would be a great mistake to suppose that because the citizens of the United States wish to limit their obligations they therefore propose to themselves to play a small part in the League of Nations. If they enter the League as willing partner with limited obligations' it may well be that American opinion and American action inside the League will be much more fruitful than if they entered as a reluctant partner, who felt

that her hand had been forced. It is in this spirit, in this hope, and in this expectation that I think we should approach, and are justfied in approaching consideration of American reservations.

"I do not deny that some of them are material qualifications of the League of Nations as drawn up at Paris or that they must be disappointing to those who are with that covenant as it stands and are even proud of it, but those who have had the longest experience of political affairs and especially of treaties know best how often it happens that difficulties which seem most formidable in anticipation and on paper never arise in practice. I think this is likely to be particularly true in the working of the League of Nations. The difficulties and dangers which the Americans foresee in it will probably never arise or be felt by them when they are once in the League. And in the same way the weakening and injury to the League which some of its best friends apprehend from the American reservations would not be felt in practice.

"If the outcome of the long controversy in the Senate has been to offer co-operation in the League of Nations it would be the greatest mistake to refuse that co-operation because conditions are attached to it, and when that co-operation is accepted let it not be accepted in a spirit of pessimism.

"The most vital considerations are that representatives should be appointed to the Council of the League of Nations by all the nations that are members of the Council, that these representatives should be men who are inspired by the ideals for which we entered the war, and that these representatives should be instructed and supported in that same spirit of equity and freedom by the government and public opinion of the countries who are now partners in peace. If that be the spirit in which the Council of the League of Nations deals with the business that comes before it there need be no fear that the representative of the United States on that Council will not take part in realizing the hopes with which the League has been founded.

"There is one particular reservation which must give rise to some difficulty in Great Britain and self-governing dominions. It is that which has reference to the six British votes in the Assembly of the League of Nations. The self-governing dominions are full members of the League. They will admit and Great Britain can admit no qualification whatever of that right. Whatever the self-governing dominions may be in the theory and the letter of the constitution, they have in effect ceased to be colonies in the old sense of the word. They are free communities, independent as regards all their own affairs, and partners in those which concern the empire at large.

"It is a special status and there can be no derogation from it. To any provision which makes it clear that none of the British votes can be used in a dispute likely to lead to rupture in which any party of the British Empire is involved, no exception can be taken. That is only a reasonable interpretation of the covenant as it now stands. If any part of the British Empire is involved in a dispute with the United States, the United States will be unable to vote and all parts of the British Empire precisely because they are partners will be parties to that dispute and equally unable to vote. But as regards this right to vote where they are not parties to the dispute there can be no qualification and there is very general admission that the votes of the self-governing dominions would in most cases be found on the same side as that of the United States.

CHENGTU CREPE SILK.

Nothing better or more beautiful supplied in plain or figured, in White, Ivory, Grey, Blue, Pink, Green.

50 Chinese Ft. long, 2 Chinese Ft. wide. $24.75 per roll.
50 Chinese Ft. long, 1 ft. 4 in. Chinese, wide, $16.00 per roll.

Crepe scarfs, drawn work ends, $3.50 each or $38.50 per dozen.
Crepe scarfs, fringed ends, $3.25 each or $33.00 per dozen.

Postage, Export duty extra.

American Chinese Drug Co.

CHUNGKING, CHINA

Codes A.B.C. 5th. edition and Western Union.

Chung Mei Trading Corporation

S—11 Ningpo Road

SHANGHAI, CHINA

Cable: "Chungmei Shanghai" All Codes

Import-Export-Commission

President: C. C. Nieh Sec'y & Treas: S. S. Chow

"It must not be supposed that in the United States there is any tendency to grudge the fact that Canada and the other self-governing dominions of the British Empire have votes, but any person with the smallest understanding of public audiences must realize the feeling created by the statement that the United States with several million more English-speaking citizens than there are in the whole of the British Empire has only one to six votes. I am not concerned to discuss here how this problem of equality of voting may be adjusted in practice, it will not be important. In sentiment and political feeling it is a very powerful factor. We can neither give way about the votes for the self-governing dominions nor can we ignore the real political difficulty in the United States.

"It may be sufficient to observe that the reservation of the United States, as far as known at the time of writing, does not in any way challenge the right of the self-governing dominions to exercise their votes, nor does it state that the United States will necessarily reject the decision to which those votes have been cast. It is therefore possible, I think it is even more than probable, that in practice no dispute will ever arise. Our object is to maintain the status of the self-governing dominions, not to secure a greater British than American vote, and we have no objection in principle to increase of the American vote.

"Your obedient servant,

"GREY OF FALLONDON."

Viscount Grey's letter seems to indicate his personal disposition to accept all of the Lodge reservations except No. 14. That reservation reads:

The United States assumes no obligation to be bound by any election, decision, report, or finding of the Council or Assembly in which any member of the League and its self-governing dominions, colonies, or parts of empire, in the aggregate, have cast more than one vote, and assumes no obligation to be bound by any decision, report, or finding of the Council or Assembly arising out of any dispute between the United States and any member of the League of such member, or any self-governing dominion, colony, empire, or part of empire united with it politically has voted.

As will be seen, Viscount Grey would consent to the exclusion of the votes of England and the Colonies only in cases of dispute that might lead to a rupture in which some part of the British Empire might be involved. Even on this point he seems to believe that, as no attempt would be made to cast the British votes in such cases, no insuperable difficulty would arise.

Getting Ready for the Siberian Trade Revival

BY D. I. ROTHENSTERN

IN these days of chaos in Russia, when armies are battling South, North, East and West and the country resounds with volleys from execution squads, it seems strange that any extensive commercial and financial institution is able to survive there. That the greatest cooperative movement on history should in recent years find its opportunity for marvellous development in that country seems, at first glance, incredible. But the great necessity brought forth by turmoil in Russia has been a stern teacher. It has been taught to the Russian people to foster a cooperative buying and selling organisation surpassing in its scale of operations anything the world has seen. In these days when nations are desperately seeking means of reducing the high cost of living, this plan may even serve to show the rest of the world what results can be attained by simplifying the processes which separate producer and consumer. This cooperative movement has developed along three well defined lines, and the consumers' societies, the credit societies and producing societies are the results.

Consumers' societies supply their members, at low prices, with such necessities as flour, meat, sugar, butter, fats, oils, tea, vegetables, candles, tobacco, matches, textiles, boots, shoes, stationery, cord etc. They are united into district and country unions, and, in Siberia these are again united in a *Central Union* of *Siberian Co-operative Unions*, named "*The Zakoopsbit.*" The latter, on one hand, supplies its member—unions with commodities bought in the local and international markets, and, on the other hand, it sells the raw materials collected through the various consumers' societies, affiliated to it, exporting them to the United States and to England, thereby obtaining foreign currency and credit for use in purchasing various necessities. In European Russia the central union of the consumers' societies, the '*Centrocoiuz*" carries out similiar functions, but on a far larger scale than the "*Zakoopsbit*".

Credit societies accept in deposit savings from farmers, paying them from 6 to 7 percent interest, and use the money for the purchase of agricultural and dairy machinery and implements, binder twine and the like. They also purchase from their members hides, furs, grain and other raw materials, the greater part thereof being exported chiefly to the United States. Much of this material is handled on a commission basis, 60 to 70 percent of the market price being advanced and the balance paid after the sales have been

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

Trans-Pacific Service

San Francisco—Honolulu—Yokohama—Kobe—Shanghai—Manila—Hongkong

"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

These steamers are equipped with the most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. NO UPPER BERTHS. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

EAST INDIA SERVICE

San Francisco—Honolulu—Manila—Saigon—Singapore—Calcutta—Colombo

"COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"

PANAMA SERVICE

San Francisco—Mexico—Central America—Panama

Safety and comfort of passengers always our first consideration.

For information regarding passage or freight apply to company's agents at San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta or Colombo.

1—B Nanking Road
Palace Hotel Building

SHANGHAI

Telephone—Central 5056
Cable Address "Solano"

made. The Siberian credit societies are united in county unions which in their turn are all united in the general union for all Siberia *the Sincredsoiuz*. The *Moscow People's Bank* acts as the Central Co-operative bank for all the Co-peratives of Russian Consumers and Credit Societies and for the Producing and Industrial Societies.

Producing and industrial societies form a powerful branch of the cooperative movement in Russia. In Siberia, the producing societies are represented by the powerful association of Siberian Creamery Societies which is well known in England on account of its great volume of exports of butter, cheese, eggs, bacon and similar produce. It operates quite independently from the *Zakoopsbit*. In addition to this excellent organised association, numerous new industrial and producing organisations have been united in the so-called *Vokoprom* the East Siberian Co-operative Union of Industries, with headquarters at Irkutsk, which is planning to erect engineering works, saw mills, flour mills, power stations and factories for the manufacture of cloth, paper, soap, candles, footwear, clothing, turpentine, and various by-products of the timber industry. This organisation has already greatly assisted the Siberian Co-operative movement, although it is at present hampered by the lack of funds and machinery. The development of industrial and producing societies had gone much further in Russia than in Siberia, but in the blockade of a large part of the country and other political factors have caused a great setback.

Though the Russian Co-operatives have made their greatest development and attained their greatest fame under the stress of the recent year the movement is almost 60 years old. Following the abolition of serfdom in 1861, moderate socialists and liberals of the old school began spreading the propaganda among inhabitants of the rural districts. The efforts of the socialists "*Narodniki*", were not productive of much success, as they aimed to be a stepping stone to the new Socialistic State they attempted to create. Only a few producing Societies-'Artell' resulted therefrom. Suppression of the Socialists' activities by the then government and the illiteracy of the peasantry among whom they worked were the chief causes for their failure. Liberals of the old school, however, worked with the Zemstvos municipalities and with some university professors for the organisation of rural loan and savings Co-operatives and agricultural societies of on the Sultze-Delitch (German) model, and in this way they have got comparatively some good success. During the early part of this century the old Russian government attempted to win the peasants from the influence of these socities by offering them special privilleges but it did not meet with much success, as they did not believe the sincerity of the officials of the old Russian government to care for their welfare. But it must be admitted that the peasants made great use of these credit societies.

About a quarter of a century ago a few hundred Consumers' Societies existed in Russia, principally in the region about Moscow making slow progress. Representatives of these societies met for the first time in any great number on the occasion afforded by the first Imperial Exposition held in Nijni-Novgorod in 1896. While they had come together mainly to purchase

STEVENSON & CARSON
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
6 Kiukiang Road
Systems Investigations
Audits Fiduciary Accounting

goods they used the opportunity to discuss various problems connected with their movement, with the result that it was decided to form the first union of consumers' societies. After this desicion, however, the government deliberated for two years before granting permission to form a union.

The history of this organisation and its wonderful development forms one of the most interesting chapters of Russia's Economic History. This Moscow Union of Consumers' Societies was the real leader of the Russian consumers' movement; it was the brain and the soul furnishing the driving force which brought about the tremendous growth of similar movement throughout Russia and in Siberia. In 1917 the Moscow Union was recognised by all the consumers' societies on their first rally. All Russian Conferences as the central union of the consumers' societies of Russia—commonly known as the '*Centrosoiuz*'. The present leaders are: Messers. V. Zelgheim, Korobov, Berkengheim, Vakhamistrov for Siberia and the Ural and Mme. Lenskaia.

The movement in Siberia went forward with even greater success than in European Russia, in spite of the fact the Moscow Union was too occupied with its work near at home to be able to furnish much assistance to the people of the East. The first champions of the Co-operative scheme in Siberia were the political exiles who had been sent there in thousands by the Tzar's government. During the beginning of this century large numbers of the best brains and the most devoted hearts of Russia, students, workmen and peasants alike, were sent into Siberian exile, but not even the tortures suffered there could break their devotion to the cause of freedom and democracy.

The hardships and sufferings of these exiles were not the only obstacles met in their efforts to spread the gospel of Co-operative Self-help. Beside the constant enmity of officials, there was that of the merchant who saw in the movement a menace to their business and carried on an active propaganda against them. The illiterate peasants did not understand the ideals behind the Co-operative plan. For this reason it was of necessity a simple creed which the exiles preached, laying stress on means by which economic standards might be raised and showing how conditions might be improved by the application of the just and democratic principles. Their economic program provided for supplying the peasants with agricultural machinery, seeds and fertilizers direct from the manufacturers, and, on the other hand for selling their products direct in great international markets thus avoiding payment of high commissions exacted by the Russian middlemen and securing the greatest measure of profit for the producers themselves. In the second place they proposed to unite the capital of the various Co-operative Societies in one Co-operative Bank in order to finance their own movement, this measure being imperative, due to the fact that private banks would not finance the organisations at reasonable terms, and rates. In the third place, they advocated establishment by the Co-operative societies their own factories and workshops. In brief, the organisations which grew out of the propaganda first spread in Siberia by the political exiles were these three whose activities have already been set forth in detail: the consumers' societies and their unions, the credit societies and their unions and the producing societies and their unions.

The first consumers societies were formed along the line of the Siberian Railroad, exiles and railroad employees making up the most of membership. Thence the movement gradually spread all over Siberia, and all three branches have now become splendidly successful. They started of necessity in a very modest way, a few hundred roubles comprising their capital and with small memberships but gradually the peasants learned of their great usefulness, and during the last five or seven years the movement progressed with marvellous rapidity. The war was a great factor in fostering this growth. Millions have been brought into the ranks and assisted through these trying years by the Co-operative societies, which have operated on a sound business basis and with moderate profit, while the merchants have been making fortunes by charging high prices.

An example of the difference between prices of the co-operative stores supplied by the 'ZAKOOPSBIT' is given by the well known Russian Economist, Mr. N. Oganovsky, He compares prices charged by the Co-operative stores in Vladivostok early this year with those charged by the merchants at Novo-Nikolaievsk—an important center, about 2,500 miles west from Vladivostok—the so called Siberian-Chicago served by three rairoads and two waterways. While some 20 percent of the difference might be reasonably attributed to transportation charges and difficulties, these factors could hardly be held responsible for such discrepancies as are shown here:

	Vladivostok	Novo-Nikolaievsk
Tea	480 Roubles per pood.	2,660 Roubles.
Saigon Rice	22 ,, ,, ,,	120 ,, ,,
Japanese Crepe	40 ,, ,, ,,	120 ,, ,,
Candles	85 ,, ,, ,,	240 ,, ,,
Sugar	22 ,, ,, ,,	400 ,, ,,

These prices show differences of from 300 to 2,000 percent and give some idea of the blessing which the co-operatives have been even to urban consumers. But the Co-operatives have given far greater assistance to inhabitants of small villages near the Arctic Ocean, who have been able through them not only to secure their fish and furs at good prices, whereas they had previously been compelled to sell their as at half the market price or even less. The 'Zakoopsbit' was able to serve them on an exceedingly narrow margin of profit of its great volume of business, for which the actual figures are as follows:—

	Turnover	Profit	Percentage of profit.
1916	3,426,068,44.	9,191,82.	0.26
1917	40,009,491,54.	188,982,35.	0.47
1918	146,863,151,49.	654,287,26.	0.44

Cable Address
"KOSTER"

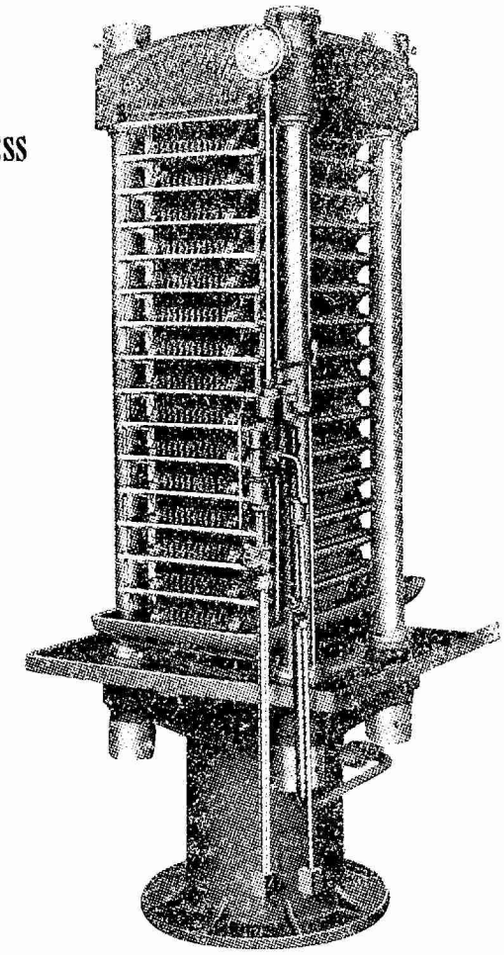
12 Nanking Road
SHANGHAI

OIL MILL MACHINERY

THE KOSTER COMPANY WILL SUPPLY PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS AND ESTIMATES FOR THE ERECTION AND EQUIPMENT OF NEW MILLS; OR ASSIST IN THE SECURING OF MAXIMUM OPERATING ECONOMY IN EXISTING PLANTS. . . . . .

LATEST IMPROVED HYDRAULIC PRESS

Equipped with bolt suspension, built up, indestructable steel boxes.



Sole Agents for the
PLATT IRON WORKS
DAYTON, OHIO, U.S.A.
Manufactures of Industrial Equipment

THE KOSTER COMPANY

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN DEVELOPMENT

SAN FRANCISCO
NEW YORK

MANILA
SOERABAYA

12-145

Let us do your PAINTING

Estimates Cheerfully furnished,

on all classes of Exterior and Interior Decorating.

Just phone C. 108 and our Foreign Painter will call and give you our best prices.

Fearon Daniel & Co. Inc.

SOLE AGENTS

Office 18-B Kiangse Road

Telephone: C-108.

An idea of the volume of the '*Zakoopsbit*' purchasing business may be formed from the following but of the principal goods bought in 1918:

	Roubles in thousands.
Textiles	68,700.
Shoes and overshoes	13,100.
Iron and Iron ware	10,600.
Colonial Goods	6,200.
Dry Goods	6,000.
Fish	5,600.
Paper and Stationery supplies	5,400.
Tea	3,200.
Butter and Cheese	2,900.
Braid and Barley	2,700.
Salt	2,400.
Drugs	2,200.
Glass and Earthenware	1,300.
Soap	1,000.
Tallow	900.

During the same year the '*Zakoopsbit*' exported to the United States furs valued at 1,729,183 roubles.

Once the idea of the consumers' societies had taken root, their growth was rapid, particularly so after the establishment of the Zakoopsbit, two and a half year ago, as is shown below:

1	Consumers' Societies	Co-operative Unions.
1912.	16.	1.
1913.	32.	2.
1914.	119.	4.
1915.	359.	9.
1916 (before the establishment of the Zakoopsbit.	1,958.	13.
1916. (after the establishment of the Zakoopsbit)	3,117.	19.
1917.	7,883.	22.
1918.	10,263.	30.

On January 1, 1919 these societies were made up and distributed as follows:

Location.	Societies.	Members.	Total Farms.	Total population.
Perm and Orenburg Provinces	2,656.	817,000.	1,249,700.	6,178,300.
Western Siberia.	3,082.	698,000.	1,172,700.	6,163,000.
Eastern Siberia.	1,735.	347,000.	523,500.	2,668,000.
Maritime & Amour Provinces	676.	116,000.	165,000.	847.000.
Steppe Region...	2,103.	439,000.	624,000.	3,380,700.
Rotal	10,262.	2,417,000.	3,734,900.	19,237,800.

In the above are not included a number of co-operatives consumers societies, joined in 13 co-operative unions, which were at the time referred to in the course of becoming associated with the Zakoopsbit, and were supplied by it, but which had not been formally united therewith. If these be included, the total number of consumers' societies in Siberia in January 1919, rises to about 11,000. with a membership in round numbers of 3,000,000. Thus these societies include about 65% of the farms and probably represent in their membership half the families of Siberia. In membership proportion, the Siberian central organisation is even stronger than in its Russian older brother, although the latter claims a total roll of 12,000,000 persons.

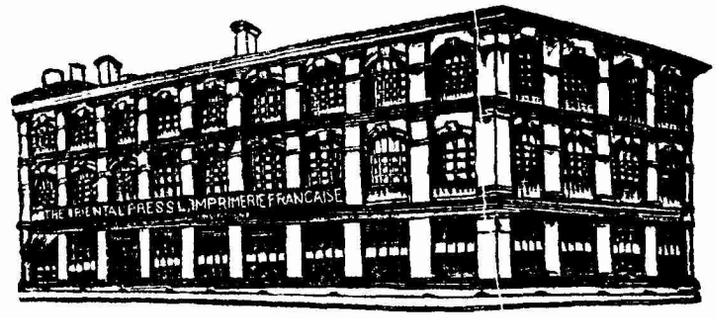
THE ORIENTAL PRESS

PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, BINDERS, PUBLISHERS

We are equipped to Produce at short notice any kind of printing matter from 50 visiting cards to a daily newspaper or a book of any size.

Our Specialty is Office & Bank Supplies of all kinds

Lithographed Posters & Calendars supplied in any quantity: Designs and prices prepared on request.



View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

We import Paper and Solicit offers from Mills and Paper Merchants

The Oriental Press, 115 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

The turnover of all the co-operative unions of Siberia—consumer credit and producing—in 1918 approached 1,250,000,000 roubles or at the then rate of exchange, about $120,000,000. The following gives an indication of their progress turnover and in percentage of increase, taking the preceding figure as 100:

July 1 to January 1.	Turnover roubles	Increase per cent.
1915—16 (7 Unions)	25,799,000.	)))....
1916—17 (10 Unions)	112,677,000.	393.
1918—19 (23 Unions)	567,421,000.	320.

Transactions for 1919 have estimated to reach approximately the following figures:

Wholesale purchases: .....Roubles.	
Through Zakoopsbit	280,000,000.
Through other local unions	260,000,000.
Total	540,000,000.
Sales of butter and raw materials:	
Through Zakoopsbit	66,000,000.
Through other local unions	34,000,000.
Total	100,000,000.
Industrial Production:	
Through Zakoopsbit	32,000,000.
Through other local unions	38,000,000.
Total	70,000,000.

The sale of farm products has formed a very important part of the activities of the Zakoopsbit in the past, and, as the farmers are rapidly learning that they reap greater advantages from dealing with this organisation than they can possibly do by disposing of their products through the merchants, the volume of goods passing from the rural population through the hands of the Zakoopsbit to the world is increasing rapidly. The organisation therefore, expects gradually to gain control of the greater part of the trade between Siberia and the world outside. This will not only represent a large volume of export trade, but import trade will of necessity become larger when peaceful conditions come again to Siberia, particularly during the period of reconstruction, preceding the time when the Siberian factories and workshops will have been restored to their normal operations.

While Siberian peasants produce more cereals than do the animal products, the latter reach their market in greater quantities than the former, as figures for 1918 show:

	Roubles.
Grain	900,000,000
Butter	400,000,000
Meat.....	780,000,000
Other animal products	320,000,000
Linseed and fiber	90,000,000
Furs	160,000,000
Total	2,650,000,000

The entire production of the Siberian farms during the year was valued at 5,500,000,000 roubles which at the then rate of exchange represents $5,650,000,000.

The Co-operatives foresee an increasing world demand for animal products, and with this idea in mind they are trying to increase the Siberian output by en-

couraging live stock breeding. Thus, in 1918 the Zakoopsbit and its agencies collected 194,000 hides and skins of domestic animals, and in 1919 it expected to collect 70,000 pounds of wool 92,252,000 (lbs), valued at 14,000,000 roubles; 100,000. hides valued at 5,000,000 roubles and 500,000 sheepskins valued at 7,500,000 roubles. The Zakoopsbit transacts its foreign business through its own offices in New York, London, Shanghai and Kobe, through which it buys goods for Siberia and disposes of products from that country.

Great interest attaches to the future of the Co-operatives in Siberia. Undoubtedly, they must face a severe struggle with the merchants, who have awakened to the fact that the great interior market has been allowed to slip through their fingers. The merchants have already entered upon a strenuous struggle to regain the lost ground, taking a leaf out of the Co-operatives' book by combining their capital and reducing competition among themselves. As a result, Siberia in 1918 saw an unusual increase in limited corporations, such being established practically in all cities throughout the country, many with large capital, often oversubscribed. Preparations were recently being made for the establishment of the Trade and Industrial Bank of Siberia, at Omsk, with a capital of 30,000,000. roubles.

While the co-operatives realize that they are facing a hard commercial battle, they feel confident of their ability to win out because of the fact that they have already in their hands a very considerable part of the raw materials which forms at present practically the only means through which Siberia can carry on foreign trade. During the trying years of international war and civil strife the Co-operatives have been able to strengthen their position and hold the people, not only by providing them with goods and disposing of their products, but also by building up various industries by means of which the productivity of the country has been greatly increased. Throughout Siberia they have established factories and workshops for the manufacture of soap, candles, leather, shoes and various other goods, and the manufacture and repair of agricultural machinery. Along with this, they have spent large sums on an educational compaign for the enlightenment of the peasantry, doing work which is ordinarily the function of the municipality.

It is inevitable that the future economic development of Russia and Siberia will be influenced largely by the Co-operative societies, no matter what form of government eventually develops out of the present chaos. The British government undoubtedly had this fact in mind when it entrusted to the co-operatives the distribution at cost price plus expenses, the goods which it sent for the relief of Russia and Siberia. It is also arranging to trade with the South Russian, Caucus and Co-operative centers, sending them goods needed in these regions in exchange for such raw materials they have to dispose of. American business men have gone still further by opening credits to Co-operative centers of Russia and Siberia to the amount of $25,000,000. of which the Zakoopsbit has received $ 5,000,000.

Without doubt private interests will do a great volume of business in Siberia, as the Co-operatives are neither rich enough nor strong enough to absorb the entire market, but it seems certain that these societies will control a great share of the trade and take a very prominent part in the rehabilitation of the country. It will therefore, be a part of wisdom, for foreign business men who enter the Siberian field to become well acquainted with their activities.

January 30, 1920.

Rosenfeld's Weekly Cotton Market Report

China Cotton :—The principal event of the week has been the heavy decline in "Silver," and although it did not cause any undue excitement, nevertheless prices stiffened in sympathy with the sharp drop in exchange. In consequence local mills and operators have been prominent and their purchases being based on general conditions, the advance, started by their buying, was assisted at the close by a further decline in exchange though without much outside business to chronicle.

As to export conditions, they have not improved as much as was expected. Japan, America and the United Kingdom continue apathetic, more especially Japan and the United States.

From the above it will be seen that whatever views are entertained as to the ultimate course of prices, a conservative policy appears to be desirable for the immediate future. The situation continues to hinge on future developments on the "Silver" market, and our opinion in view of the weak tendency of exchange is that the chance for successful operations lies on the bull side.

Liverpool, March 4, 1920.

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis	85.50	Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	17.75	„
Good Middling American, Spot	29.55	„
„ „ „ May	26.22	„
„ „ „ July	25.12	„

Tone of the Market :—Easier.

New York, March 11, 1920.

New York Market :—

May	36.53	Cents
July	33.77	„
October	31.55	„
Spot	41.00	„

Market :—Firm.

Bombay, March 4, 1920.

Indian Market :—

Broach..... Rps. 500 per Khandy

Market :—Steady.

Shanghai Market :—

Shensi Spot	Tls.	33.25
Tungchow Spot	„	33.00
„ March April	„	33.50
Shanghai, Spot	„	29.00
„ M. G. Spot	„	29.25

Tone of the Market :—Steady.

Villa Brothers' Weekly Silk Market Report

The New York market still continues very quiet for all sorts of Raw Silk. In sympathy with the drop on the New York market in China Steam Filatures local merchants are inclined to make concessions. Tsatlees and Tussahs remain unchanged. Enquiries have been made for Tussahs but holders are firm.

Quotations:	Tussah Best	Tls.	550
	Market Chops	„	530

Tsatlee Improved Reel Best Chops.....	,,	940
,, ,, ,, Market Chops.....	,,	890
China Steam Filatures Grand Extra Chops..	,,	1370
,, ,, ,, Extra Chops.....	,,	1320
,, ,, ,, Medium Chops.....	,,	1260
Mienchow Rereel "Eight Diagram 1-2"...	,,	870
,, ,, "Gold Fish 1-2".....	,,	870
Mienchow Steam Fil. "Fisher 1-2".....	,,	1080
,, ,, ,, "Old Joss 1-2".....	,,	1080
,, ,, ,, "Bamboo 1-2".....	,,	1080

General:—The decline in exchange has enabled buyers for the European market to put through a few orders in China Steam Filatures on the following basis:

Bayard.....X-1	12/22	Tls.	1350
Three Dancers.....	,,	,,	,,	1320
Sun Stork.....	,,	,,	,,	1300
Billiken.....	,,	,,	,,	1250
Griffon	,,	,,	,,	1250
Hyacinth.....	,,	,,	,,	1240
Palm Tree.....	,,	,,	,,	1220

Monthly Timber Market Report

By the China Import and Export Lumber Co.

Since Chinese New Year values for timber have had a strong upward tendency following increases in f.o.b. cost in America and Japan.

Oregon Pine: Cable advices during February intimated an unusual demand for lumber within the U. S. A., with record selling values. Export lumber prices were increased from about G. $30.-to G. $38.-base, f.o.b. Prices at Shanghai so far remain unaltered, being held at Tls. 65.-base. It is expected, however, that selling values will increase on arrival of new cargo at higher costs. A revised schedule of extras for sizes and dimensions showing over-basis values has been published.

O. P. T. & G. Flooring: Stocks in yards at Shanghai are small. Values in America have been increased heavily over ordinary schedule extras owing to the domestic demand, and attention is called to the China price list published today for the values ruling locally.

Oak: Owing to demand in Japan for Hardwoods and also in consequence of high prices paid by buyers for shipment to Europe, Oak f.o.b. values have risen about 30% in Hokkaido. For the time being Oak Logs are being maintained at current value of Tls. 70.-per 1000,' planks in European grade being sold at Tls. 120.-on the basis of 6" widths, with increase of Tls. 5.-for every additional inch in width. It may be expected that during Spring local Oak values will advance.

Japanese Pine: Stocks on hand left over from 1919 have been practically cleared and as new arrivals cannot be expected before May, the holders of the small existing stocks are asking prices ranking around Tls. 42.50 per 1000' B. M. in the log.

(Nominal Quotations Given Hereunder Are Subject to Fluctuation Without Notice. Market Selling Rates of Lumber and Timber at Shanghai on March 10, 1920).

Planks and sawn logs sold in Standard Dimensions.	Price per 1,000' B. M. ex yard, Shanghai.
Oregon Pine, basis rate.....Shanghai Tls.	65.00
Teak (Siam) "Golden Teak" in planks in stock sizes (random).....	220.00
,, ,, in sawn squares.....	165.00

International Banking Corporation

OWNED BY THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS U. S. $10,000,000

UNDIVIDED PROFITS U. S. $450,000

Head Office: NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING

55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

London Office: 36 BISHOPSGATE E. C.

Lyons Office: 27 PLACE TOLOZAN

San Francisco Office: 232 MONTGOMERY STREET

BRANCHES:

CHINA
SHANGHAI
PEKING
TIENTSIN
TSINGTAU
HANKOW
HONGKONG
CANTON

MANCHURIA
HARBIN

INDIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
RANGOON

JAPAN
YOKOHAMA
KOBE

JAVA
BATAVIA
SOERABAYA

PHILIPPINES
MANILA
CEBU

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
SINGAPORE

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
SANTO DOMINGO
SAN PEDRO de MACORIS
SANCHEZ
SANTIAGO
PUERTO PLATA

PANAMA
PANAMA
COLON

BRANCHES OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

CUBA:—Branches in Havana and 21 of the principal cities of Cuba.

ARGENTINA
BUENOS AIRES
ONCE (BUENOS AIRES)
ROSARIO

BRAZIL
BAHIA
PERNAMBUCO
PORTO ALEGRE
RIO DE JANEIRO
SANTOS
SAO PAULO

BELGIUM
BRUSSELS
ANTWERP

CHILE
SANTIAGO
VALPARAISO

URUGUAY
MONTEVIDEO

VENEZUELA
CARACAS
MARACAIBO

SIBERIA
VLADIVOSTOCK

ITALY
GENOA

PORTO RICO
SAN JUAN

COLOMBIA
MEDELLIN

RUSSIA
MOSCOW
PETROGRAD

SPAIN
BARCELONA
MADRID

SOUTH AFRICA
CAPE TOWN

TRINIDAD
PORT OF SPAIN

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

12-149

Grand Hotel Kalee

**Cable address, "Kalee," Shanghai.
Telephone Central 666**

The only American Hotel in China.

Under French Management

130 Rooms, each with private bath

Best Cuisine in Town

Commodious lounge, reception rooms, etc.

WHEN IN SHANGHAI STOP AT THE

Grand Hotel Kalee

**Centrally Located
at Kiangse and Kiukiang Roads
SHANGHAI**

Fu Chung Corporation

The FU CHUNG CORPORATION, a British-Chinese Company, has the exclusive Selling Rights of the Well-known *Honan Anthracite Coal*, produced at the Mines of the Pekin Syndicate Ltd. and the Chung Yuan Co. Ltd., The Honan Anthracite Coal is the best Domestic Fuel in the Far East, is smokeless, economical and durable, and burns with an intense heat. It is very suitable for *open fire grates, stoves of all kinds, and steam Heaters.* The Boiler Coal, a grade specially prepared for steam raising, where mechanical draught facilities are available gives excellent results, economy of consumption being a main feature with this coal.

The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lunghai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaotso.

Codes used: A.B.C. 5th Edition; and Bentleys.

Sawn Oak (European grade) up to 6" wide 120.00
with increase of price of Tls. 5.00
for every additional inch in width.

Hewn Logs:

Japan Pine	nominal.
White Ash (Sen)	65.00
Brown Ash (Tamo)	65.00
Katsura	60.00
Oak	70.00

T. & G. Flooring:	*No. 1* Shanghai Tls.	*No. 2* S'hai Tls.
Oregon Pine 1" x 4"	88.—	73.—
" " 1" x 6"	90.—	74.—
" " 1¼" x 4"	92.—	77.—
" " 1¼" x 6"	94.—	77.—
Oak plain 1" & 1¼" x 2", 3", 4", 6"	125.—	95.—
Oak plain ½" x 2" (Gross surface measure)	100.—	nominal.
Apitong ½" x 2" (Gross surface measure)	100.—	nominal.
Teak ½" x 2" (Gross surface measure)	125.—	nominal.

Kiln-dried lumber Tls. 5.—per 1000' B. M. extra.

Japanese Paper Mill Passes to Chinese Ownership

The Shanghai Paper Mill, or the Pootung Paper Mill as it is locally known in Shanghai, was recently taken over by the Pao Pao Yuen Paper Mill, a Chinese enterprise on Yangtsepoo Road, Shanghai. The Pootung Mill, originally a British-French enterprise was taken over by Mitsui and Company about three years ago. Since the beginning of the anti-Japanese boycott last May, the business of the mill has practically been suspended.

Commercial and Financial Notes

Japanese shippers, according to the *New York Journal of Commerce*, attribute the depression in the trade between North American ports and the Orient to the great increase in American shipping.

The position of the steel market in the United States remains unchanged, according to latest reports, all mills being swamped with orders. There is little hope expressed for any immediate improvement in the present condition.

A boom in the camphor trade of Hongkong is reported in consular advices due to a shortage in the commodity and the greatly increased demand from the United States. All of the product in South China finds a ready market and the export of the gum to America is steadily increasing.

The Nolan bill which provides for an international trade mark bureau for the countries which are members of the Pan-American Union has passed the United States House of Representatives. The bill has the approval of all of the South American countries and is a direct strike at trade-mark piracy.

From the report that Japan has bought up forty percent of the output of the copper market, it appears that the country is endeavoring to control the brass trade of the Orient, formerly held by Germany, and the small brass ware trade of South America, according to *The Wall Street Journal.*

The largest fleet operating under the American flag is that of the amalgamated Green Star Line, Cosmopolitan Shipping Company and Struthers and Dixon, according to the *New York Journal of Commerce*. The total number of vessels operated is approximately 120 first class ocean going cargo carriers with a total deadweight capacity of upwards of 1,000,000 tons.

"There is not a little dissatisfaction expressed by the consumers of raw silks," the *New York Commercial* declares commenting on the recent advance in prices, "many saying that the unprecedented prices are unnecessary and have not been determined entirely by the law of supply and demand, but rather by manipulation on the part of some Japanese holders who have control in the palm of their hands." The report goes further in showing the curtailed production which is being made by the rapid advances.

Statisticians in the United States, according to the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, claim that there will be 10,000,000 automobiles and trucks registered in America by the end of the year of 1920. When this number is reached there will be one motor car to every ten persons of population and by estimating the average family to be three and one-half persons, there will be a machine to every other family. The number registered for 1919, exclusive of motorcycles, was 7,555,369; an increase of 1,531,664 over 1918.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company was held Thursday, March 11, at the offices of the general agents, Jardine Matheson and Company, Shanghai. The profit for 1919 was announced as Tls. 411,069.32 against Tls. 174,373.57 in the year previous. The report adopted provided for a ten percent bonus to employes, a provident fund for the foreign staff and funds for building and extension. A dividend of Tls. 8½ a share was declared for the year. H. A. J. Macray, E. C. Richards and C. G. S. Mackie were reelected as directors and B. A. Clark made a member of the board.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd., was held recently at Wesminster, England, and the profits of the company reported at £4,912,733, an increase of £1,531,896 over the year preceding. A dividend of six percent was declared on ordinary shares making a total dividend for the year of thirty percent. The report of the secretary announced that the interests in China had been turned over to the British-American Tobacco Company (China), Ltd., a subsidiary corporation under Hongkong charter. Following the ordinary meeting an extraordinary one was held. At this resolutions were adopted increasing the capital of the company from £14,500,000 to £20,000,000 by the creation of 5,500,000 shares at £1 a share, and offering the new shares to the present stockholders on the basis of new shares for every two existing ordinary shares.

The twenty-fifth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., was held Wednesday, March 17, at the offices of the company, Ezra Buildings, Shanghai. The net profits of the company, including a balance of $38,045.11 brought forward, for the year past were reported at $596,437.66, an increase of approximately $223,196.14. A dividend of $2 a share was declared, $300,000 set aside for new hotel development, $30,000 for the Palace Hotel building account, $15,837.45 for improvement and a balance of $31,093.50 carried forward. The report of the secretary paid a tribute to the foresightedmess of Capt. S. McDowell and attributed the present success of the company largely to his keen interest and work. Capt. McDowell has returned to Shanghai after active service in France. The formal announcement of Edward I. Ezra as managing director to succeed Capt. H. E. Morton was made. Brodie A. Clark, Capt. J. McDowell, and Dr. E. L. Marsh were reelected to the directorate.

New Books and Publications

1920 Shanghai City Directory

1920 Shanghai "Hong List." Published by the North China Daily News and Herald, Shanghai. Price $5.

THE annual "Hong List" or City Directory of Shanghai, easily rates as the most popular book and the "season's best seller" in China. This year's directory is considerably larger than previous directories and is an excellent indication of the rapidly growing city. It contains lists of all important firms in the city, foreign consulates, clubs, missions, banks, etc. This year's book includes a new feature consisting of lists of Shanghai firms under their professions or trade headings. There is a street directory, containing the names and street addresses of the occupants of all houses, offices, and stores. There is also a directory of the railways of North China with lists of their foreign and Chinese staffs. Foreign firms in the outports as well as foreign ladies in the outports are listed in special departments. All missionary stations in the outports together with all the members on their staff are contained in the publication. There is also a series of exchange tables, information about the various post offices, the legations at Peking and much other useful information. The first man in Shanghai from the standpoint of the city directory is A. Aagarrd of the Culty Dairy, while the last man in the city according to the same book, is K. Zylstra, of Zylstra & Co. The most popular name in the directory is that of Remedios, there being thirty-eight individuals belonging to this family. Smith comes next with thirty-four, while the family of Silva holds third place with thirty-one. The Anderson family contains twenty-eight in Shanghai. Other popular names are Clark with seventeen, and Davis, fifteen. For the man in business in China the Shanghai "Hong List" is a necessity. For the man in business abroad who is interested in China it is also a necessity. There is only one general criticism and that is its quality of binding. In the average office by the end of the year the "Hong List" is usually in a pretty bad condition.

M. C. P.

Early Chinese Porcelain

How To Tell the Porcelain of Chai Yao, by T. Y. Chen. Translated into English by T. T. Chen. Chun Hwa Book Company: Shanghai: 1919.

This is a twenty page booklet about a kind of Chinese porcelain which was made in the reign of the Emperor Shih Tsung (954-9) and of which such authorities as Bushell have said that it is doubtful

Chinese Government Railways

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record): $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

whether genuine pieces exist. The booklet contains photographs and the author is convinced that he has genuine examples which he describes. The rest of the book consists of passages from Chinese writers about this porcelain which, according to the imperial rescript of the time, was to be :—As blue as the sky, as clear as a mirror, as thin as paper, and as resonant as a musical stone of jade.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week : K. K. Scheeling, New York; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Conant, San Francisco; E. A. Meyerink; B. C. Van Tine, New York; A. S. Murch, Hongkong; H. Green, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Rubens; M. Fuyito, New York City; Mrs. J. W. Harper, New York; Miss James, New York; Joseph Timmons, Los Angeles; E. M. Geibel, Hang-Chow; R. Harrison, New York; O. Nordquist, Nanking; C. E. Bradley, Boston; O. Phillips, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Sutcliff, New York; Jack Sobel; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Parders; G. Bunn; S. F. Peck, Detroit; F. M. Aiken; Mrs. E. H. Leeds, Newchwang; M. Wolfers; Mrs. J. B. Baker, New York; J. W. Clark; Capt. H. I. Lewenz, Hongkong; J. P. Noatels, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Nichols; A. E. Marker, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Brownell, Providence; Dr. and Mrs. F. T. Rogers, Providence; Miss Smith, Providence; Dr. J. M. Peters, Providence; L. D. Stone, New York; J. G. Buhm, London; Miss A. Goodman, New York; Mrs. Geo Stern, New York; Miss D. Stern, New York; Mrs. F. Oppenheimer, New York; Mr. and Mrs. M. Scott, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gomprecht; Mrs. F. White, Portland; Miss E. Nanz; H. Solomon, New York; P. Day; N. Codsen, Bradford; T. Crosthwaite, Hongkong; F. T. Williams, Shanghai; W. A. Wilson, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Steiner, New York; W. C. Muir, Hongkong; K. Mounsey, Tientsin; G. Costruccio, Peking. C. J. Styffe, Boston; H. C. Faxon, Peking; H. S. Houghton, Peking; T. P. Cetrena; L. M. Kempp; C. E. Ash, Hankow; L. F. D. Loughlin, New York.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week : B. B. Wilcox, New York; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Palmtag; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Andrews; W. E. Estill; M. Sch. Gurevitz, Harbin; A. S. Whelat. Peking; F. Huber, Wuhu; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Berelsen, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Meillidland, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Roger W. Conant, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. R. Negre, Hongkong; Capt. and Mrs. E. P. Beckley, Hongkong; Mrs. N. Beckley, Hongkong; Mrs. Hart, Hongkong; A. E. Stock, Hongkong; Dain; Mrs. P. M. Davis, Hongkong; Mrs. and Miss Innocent, Wuhu; E. Herrick, Hongkong; D. Moran. Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Schroeder, Tongshan; D. H. Wechel, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Korelin, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. Reed Skev, Dairen; Mr. and Mrs. F. D. K. Furnan, London; Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. Norton; Capt. O. S. Olsen, Noeway; S. D. Main, Hangchow; John S. Easton, Hongkong.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, } Bernyece H. Smith.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN :

DEPUTY CLERK, Harry A. Lucker.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings.

Miscellaneous Filings

March 10, 1920; Cause No. 910; Lowe Bingham & Matthews v. The Klauber Trading; writ of execution.

„ 10, „ Cause No. 874; Dong Nyi Benevolent Assn., v. Henry S. Drew, et al; motion for Judgment by default.

„ 11, „ Cause No. 905; Lang Yick Bank v. The Barkley Co., Inc., order to sell roubles.

„ 11, „ Cause No. 949; In re Estate of George Bernard Williams, deceased; petition.

„ 12, „ Cause No. 949; In re Estate of George Bernard Williams; deceased; deposition.

„ 13, „ Cause No. 950; Sun Yuan Lin v. Frank S. Upham petition; motion to take depositions.

„ 13, „ Cause No. 926; In re Last Will and Testament of Charles L. Ogilvee, deceased; bond of executor.

„ 13, „ Cause No. 952; U. S. A. v. R. I. Herrick; complaint and warrant.

„ 15, „ Cause No. 953; U. S. A. v. Calvin K. Beck; warrant.

„ 15, „ Cause No. 954; U. S. A. v. Joseph Carver; warrant.

„ 15, „ Cause No. 955; U. S. A. vs. John Doe; affidavit and warrant.

„ 15, „ Cause No. 956; U. S. A. vs. Carrie Albright; information and praecipe for warrant; warrant.

„ 16, „ Cause No. 957; Lin Men-tsor vs. T. Kelley; petition.

„ 17, „ Cause No. 955; U. S. A. vs. Charlton B. Perkins; judgment.

„ 17, „ Cause No. 938; In re last will and testament of Mollie Parker, deceased; inventory.

Hearings:

March 12, 1920; Cause No. 949; In re estate of George B. Williams, deceased; on petition; testimony of petitioner taken.

„ 17, „ Cause No. 955; U. S. A. vs. Charlton B. Perkins; assault; plea of guilty.

Judgments and Orders:

March 15, 1920; Cause No. 948; U. S. vs. Carrie Albright; continued generally on motion of District Attorney.

„ 16, „ Cause No. 952; U. S. vs. R. I. Herrick; cause ordered dismissed.

„ 17, „ Cause No. 955; U. S. vs. Charlton B. Perkins; Sentence.

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, March 17th, 1920

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—A decline of 9¾d. has to be recorded in the ready and forward London prices of silver, since this day last week, the latest quotations received being 67⅞d. and 68⅛d. respectively. Local rates have responded with a fall of 8d. in the T/T rate on London, from 7/10 to 7/2 A fair demand has obtained throughout the week, and large sales on the part of the Chinese have materially assisted to maintain the present steady tone of the market, 7/3 to June being offered freely at the close. The fluctuations in the New York/London rate still continue to cause a feeling of great uncertainty, the range during the week has been between 3.60 and 3.79½, the latest wire received records 3.68½. Settlements of export paper have been only on a very moderate scale.

The local stock of sycee and bar silver at Tls. 39,300,000 is roughly 46 lakhs up from this day last week, and the stock of Mexican and Chinese dollars has risen from $14,800,000 to $16,090,000. The stock of U. S. silver dollars is $5,737,000.

†	Average rates for Jan.	Thurs. Mar. 11	Friday Mar. 12	Sat. Mar. 13	Monday Mar. 15	Tues. Mar. 16	Wed. Mar. 17
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	8/8.100	7/9 7/6	7/3 7/0	7/1	7/2	7/3	7/2
D/Dfts. „	—	7/9¼ 7/6¼	7/3¼ 7/0¼	7/1¼	7/2¼	7/3¼	7/2¼
4m/s „	—	7/9½ 7/6½	7/3½ 7/0½	7/1½	7/2½	7/3½	7/2½
T/T India	318.175	305 295	292½ 282½	239	296½	300	302
T/T France	2,106.750	1940 1875	1810 1750	1770	1795	1815	1795
T/T N. Y.	148.100	141 138	137 134	132	133	134½	135
T/T H'kong	65.300	67 69	69 70	70	70	68	67½
T/T Japan	32.375	32¼ 33½	34¼ 35½	35	34½	33⅜	33½
T/T Batavia	393.600	362 350	339 327	340	349	371½	367
T/T Straits	27.212	30 31	32 33¼	33	32¼	31⅞	32¼
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s Bills L. Credits, D/A	9/0.700	8/11⅞7/10½	7/7½ 7/4½	7/5½	7/6½	7/7½	7/6½
6m/s „ „	9/1.875	8/2⅜7/11¾	7/8¾ 7/5⅝	7/6¾	7/7¾	7/8¾	7/7⅝
4m/s „ D/P	—	8/1⅜7/10⅝	7/7¼ 7/4¾	7/5¾	7/6¾	7/7¾	7/6¾
4m/s „ „							
4m/s Bills F. Crs., D/A, D/P	2,256.750	2090 2025	1960 1900	1920	1945	1965	1945
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	158.100	151 148	147 144	142	143	144½	145
4m/s „ Docs	—	151¾ 148¾	147¾ 144¾	142¾	143¾	145¼	145⅝

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Mar. 11	Mar. 12	Mar. 13	Mar. 15	Mar. 16	Mar. 17
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	75	69⅞	70	70⅛	70¼	67⅞
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 166.00	Tls. 168.40	Tls. 166.50	Tls. 165.70	Tls. 161.00	Tls. 165.70
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	73.275	73.2875	73.375	73.575	73.625	73.5125
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	2½%	2½%	2½%	3%	2%	2%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						

Bank of England rate of discount	6%	London on Paris	T/T 49.85
Bank of France rate of discount	5%	London on Germany	T/T —
London open Market rate		New York on London	T/T 3.68
of Discount	3 m/s. 5 1⅛%	Bombay on London	T/T 2/4½
„ „	4 m/s. 5 ⅛%	Hongkong on „	T/T 4/11
„ „	6 m/s. 5 ⅞%	Yokohama „ „	T/T 2/5½

Business Opportunities

(To be continued next issue)

No. 421—Gillespie and Company, 485 California Street, San Francisco, California, are agents for kerosene and gasoline producers, exporting in quantity lots from the United States, and have especially favorable arrangements for transportation of these oils. They are also interested in the importation of Oak, Birch and other hardwoods and are anxious to get in touch with China exporters; hardwood is imported either in logs or sawn into lumber according to specifications. References: Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and the American National Bank, San Francisco.

No. 422—William F. Gaynor and Co., Monadnock Building, San Francisco, California, cable address: "Birmar, San Francisco," would like to secure an associate of integrity and energy in China.

No. 423—The International Purchasing Company, 141 Milk Street, Boston, Mass., cable address "Fraben, Boston," offer a steady market for old Manila cordage to be used in the manufacture of paper; they state that it commanded a price of $125.00 per ton c. and f. New York on October 15, 1919.

No. 424—Nathan A. Hurwitz, commercial attache for Holbrook, Merrill and Stetson, Sixth, Bluxome and Townsend Streets, San Francisco, California, cable address "Holmerson, San Francisco," states that he is about to make an extended tour of the Far East and is desirous of meeting bankers, engineers, builders, manufacturers, jobbers and local business men in general in connection with ascertaining the commercial possibilities here of the various wares of his company which include semi-finished and finished iron and steel materials, hardware, plumbing supplies, stoves and accessories, house finishings, and automobile accessories. Firms or persons interested in meeting Mr. Hurwitz may so inform the business office of Millard's Review.

No. 425—White, Pierce & Company, Inc., 135 Cedar St., New York, cable address "Jonwinc," general exporters and importers of chemicals, foodstuffs, textiles and machinery, desire to enter into arrangement with a reliable firm to represent them in China; they in turn to represent the China firm in the United States. References: Guaranty Trust Co., Liberty National Bank of New York City, National Manufacturers Association.

No. 426—D. E. Sicher & Co., 45-51 West 21st Street, New York, cable address "Descony," makers of "Dove" under-garments for ladies, have submitted literature, prices and samples, and desire to get in touch with a good firm to represent them.

No. 427—The Ohio Wire Goods Manufacturing Company, Akron, Ohio, cable address "Wiregoods," Cleveland, have submitted samples, of cotter pins produced by them—"The Cotter with The Point"—and desire connection with a reliable firm to handle their product. Also manufacture wire specialties. Replies should be addressed to The World's Products Research Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

No. 428—Carr Fastener Company, Boston, Mass., cable address "Carrfast," makers of the "Dot" line of dress fasteners, have supplied catalogue and samples of fasteners made by them and desire representative in China. These fasteners are in general use on automobile tops, curtains, etc., as well as replacing the old fashioned snap fasteners, straps and buckles on luggage, sporting goods, canvas goods and leather goods.

No. 429—The Acme Shear Co., Bridgeport, Conn., cable address "Shearco," manufacturers of solid steel cast shears and scissors, have supplied us with catalogue and price list of their products, and invite correspondence.

No. 430—Foster Rubber Company, 105 Federal Street, Boston, Mass., cable address "Wontslip," manufacturers of molded rubber goods, friction plug specialties, "Cat's Paw" rubber heels and soles, crutch and cane tips, gold, tennis and yachting shoes leather cushion chair tips, heel cushions, have supplied literature and will be pleased to quote prices and submit samples on application.

No. 431—Joseph Riseman, 237 East 19th Street, New York, cable address "Riseman," seeks connections with Chinese products and manufacturers with a view to establishing business relations.

No. 532—B. F. Avery & Sons, Station E. Louisville, Ky., cable address "Avery," manufacturers of plows, planters and tillage implements, desire connection with American firm to handle their products.

No. 433—The Overseas Engineering Co., Ltd., 75 Curtain Road, London, E. C., (44 Whitehall street, New York), export the Automatic Light Company of Detroit, Mich., are desirous of obtaining an agent in China stating that their usual method is to quote special agency terms and to give the agency in return for a contract to take a definite number per annum, 15% of which should be ordered at the time of fixing the contract, the machines being shipped direct from the U. S.

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from November 21 to November 30, 1919

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year		Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1				Traffic train miles run			
							Present year	Compared with same period last year			Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year		
					Increase	Decrease		Increase	Decrease	Percentage of In. or Dec.		Increase	Decrease	Percentage of In. or Dec
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-Hankow	256932	746790	395	1004117	69756	.....	22403092	1877000	.....	8.38	3444572	127278	.....	3.70
Peking-Mukden	270736	320912	4966	596614	70582	.....	17076464	.....	1473069	-8.63	3093131	.....	70069	-2.27
Tientsin-Pukow	155476	218145	7488	381109	.....	24814	12559857	1998007	.....	15.91	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peking-Suiyuan	42311	102423	3204	147938	.....	4636	4028119	185784	.....	4.61	772080	117781	.....	15.25
Shanghai-Nanking	100374	51764	3168	155306	.....	3159	5154908	810059	.....	15.71	1420742	103089	.....	7.26
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	47424	19283	1544	68251	3221	.....	2364122	173059	.....	7.32	634771	67616	.....	10.65
Cheng-Tai	20031	128373	252	148656	51781	.....	2903642	38064	.....	1.31	603268	23532	.....	3.99
Canton-Kowloon	20734	1829	700	23263	.....	560	879633	77098	.....	8.76	245367	10461	.....	4.26
Kirin-Changchun	19517	32787	1515	53819	.....	8332	1676036	58339	.....	3.48	324078	.....	31578	-9.74
Taokow-Chinghua	5808	20973	708	27489	.....	796	876449	23397	.....	2.67	208912	1889	.....	.90
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	3263	16160	.....	19432	3510	.....	560330	210784	.....	37.62	178712	68138	.....	38.13
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy	502	26	.....	528	.....	282	27042	.....	17596	-65.07	5636	.....	13293	-235.86
Kaifeng-Honan	21796	21895	1212	44903	9043	.....	1351234	455819	.....	33.73	256652	.....	17308	-6.74
Wuchang-Changsha	16934	22515	57	39506	17739	.....	1132085	898523	.....	79.37	289674	259900	.....	89.72
Ssu-Tsen	6785	13581	17	20383	6676	.....	590141	251775	.....	42.66	97206	23898	.....	24.58
TOTAL	988623	1717456	25226	2731305	189720	.....	73583155	5567060	.....	7.57	11574801	671334	.....	5.80

Y. C. WHANG
Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications